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THE MORNING STAR
GOES ONE YEAR.
FROM $2.00 TO $3.00 CHEAPER
Than Other Dailies of its Class in North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LX.—NO. 94. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1897. WHOLE NO. 9,362.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
REDUCED TO $5.00.
BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER,
OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

Port Almanac—July 9.

Sun Rises	4.50 A M
Sun Sets	7.19 P M
Day's Length	14 h 33 m
High Water at Southport	2.20 P M
High Water at Wilmington	4.10 P M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 9.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 79°; 8 p. m., 78°; maximum, 88°; minimum, 71°; mean, 77°.

Rainfall for the day, .05; rainfall since 1st of month up to date, .11.

Weather conditions for twelve hours ended at 8 p. m. July 8, furnished by the Weather Bureau office:

The barometer conditions have not changed materially during the past 24 hours, it having only fallen slightly over the Upper Lakes, with continued low pressure over the Northwest and the West Florida coast, and high over the middle and North Atlantic coast States. Generally fair weather prevails, with a decided hot wave over the interior. Light showers or thunder storms are reported over Florida, and thence north along the coast to Virginia, and over Nebraska. It is slightly cooler only along the Gulf and Atlantic seaboard.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

Generally the weather continued fair and warm over the cotton belt during the twenty-four hours ended at 8 a. m. yesterday, with local thunder showers reported from nearly all districts. The temperature continues to rise over the interior. The maximum in Wilmington and Newbern was 86; Greensboro, 89; Weldon, 90; Charlotte, 92; Goldsboro and Lumberton, 93.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 8.—At 8 a. m. the stage of water in the Cape Fear river was 3.9 feet.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina—Fair, except showers on the coast. Southeast to northeast winds.

OUTLINES.

The Deficiency appropriation bill occupied the attention of the Senate yesterday. —— The Tariff bill was received in the House and conferees were appointed; an effort was made to secure consideration of the Cuban belligerency resolution and the bankruptcy bill. —— Shortages amounting to $15,000 have been discovered in the accounts of county dispensors of the State of South Carolina, and the further fact is revealed that their bonds are worthless. —— Hugh Joeson and family of five persons were burned to death in their cottage near Pineville, Ky. —— A seven-year-old girl criminally assaulted and then murdered in Clinton county, Pa. —— President McKinley is undecided about sending a message to Congress on the currency question, because of opposition of Republican leaders. —— U. S. cruisers San Francisco and Raleigh have been sent to Tangier, Morocco, to support the U. S. Consul there in his protest against discriminations by authorities against Americans. —— Senator Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, died yesterday at his residence in Washington, D. C. —— The Ruiz claim for indemnity will be placed in the hands of Minister Woodford to be presented to the Spanish Government. —— The Japanese minister at Washington denies reports that his Government has designs upon the Hawaiian islands. —— Nine children died and seven persons were prostrated in the streets by heat in New York city yesterday. —— "National Democrats" of Ohio purpose placing an independent State ticket in the field. —— The miners' strike is gaining rapidly in the Pittsburg district. —— Over twenty thousand delegates are in attendance at the Christian Endeavor Convention in San Francisco. —— Over one hundred animals died on the streets of St. Louis from heat Wednesday; other deaths occurred yesterday. —— New York markets: Money on call was easy at 1@1½ per cent., last loan at 1½ and closed offered at 1@1½ per cent.; cotton firm—middling 7⅝c; flour less active and barely steady; wheat—spot was quiet; No. 1 Northern Duluth —— afloat; corn—spot easy; No. 2 30½c at elevator and 31½c afloat; rosin quiet—strained common to good $1.72½@1.75; spirits turpentine quiet at 26½@26¾c.

The recent hot spell in New Orleans was tough on the human denizen but the flies and mosquitoes fairly wilted under it. Those that could migrated.

Birmingham, England, is ahead on the pin business and does not need points from other towns in that business. She makes 37,000,000 a day herself.

An exchange remarks that "it is a chronic habit of people to complain that we have too much politics in this country." The trouble is we haven't politics enough of the right kind.

With the coal miners strike and the shut down of the steel works and glass works in and around Pittsburg, throwing from 75,000 to 85,000 men out of work, there is reason to believe that the people in that section, employe or employer, are not banking very heavily on the prosperity that the new tariff is to bring.

Some of the Democratic gold organs, while protesting against what they call the "war on capital," are trying to create a prejudice against the Democratic nominee for Governor of Ohio because he operates some coal mines and happens to be worth several hundred thousand dollars. That's consistency, isn't it?

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Attention is called to the following REDUCED RATES of Subscription to THE MORNING STAR:

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Twelve Months		$5.00
Six	"	2.50
Three	"	1.25
Two	"	1.00
One	"	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The STAR will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

The first scrap between the Japs and the United States folks occurred in Honolulu a short while ago, and there was a woman at the bottom of it. Two Jap marines jumped on a young American and his sister went to his rescue. They handled her so roughly that she was unable to appear in court against them. The American blue jackets, indignant at this brutal disregard of sex, went hunting for the Jap marines of the ship to which her assaulters belonged and wherever they found them there was a good deal of Japanese hair and other things laying around loose.

An engraving machine is now in use with which the Lord's Prayer may be engraved in a space measuring the 294th part of an inch one way, by the 440th part of an inch the other way. It may be incidentally remarked that two young men in Leaksville, this State, invented a machine of that kind about twenty-five years ago which did marvellous microscopic engraving, and it was a very simple machine too. It would engrave anything from words to pictures.

Some of the Christians of Fairfield county, S. C., made it hot for some Mormon evangelists the other day by burning a church they had built. In their ardent zeal these fire-brand people may have concluded that this was a picturesque and effective way to get rid of an objectionable church, but they forgot that churches warmed that way are apt to grow. As a proof of this Christians of that community who do not approve of red-hot arguments of that kind are going to build a better church for the Mormons.

The rest of the country is having a scorching time of it these days, but Philadelphia expects hers to begin on the 1st of August. She is looking for about 100,000 wheelers, men and women, at that time. They have chosen that burg because it is a nice, quiet place where they will not be in danger of running over anybody.

Both China and Japan use large quantities of American flour and wheat. A vessel left Tacoma, Washington, a short while ago with a cargo of 2,300 tons of wheat and flour for Hong Kong. At Yokohama, Japan, there are large steam roller mills which grind American wheat.

Mr. Hanna can get rid of that surplus campaign fund left over from last Fall by putting it "where it will do the most good" in Ohio and help him in getting a clutch on the chair in the Senate which he temporarily occupies.

One of the first responses to the new tariff is the proposed organization of a Tinplate Trust, which will embrace, if carried out, the 189 tin plate plants in the country. Those that it can't embrace it will probably freeze out.

Wool is protected under the new tariff, but what the Massachusetts sheep man wants is protection from the flocks of eagles which swoop down on his sheep, peck their eyes out and then pick their bones.

Correspondent Creelman, who has been doing Ohio for the New York *World*, risks his reputation as a prophet by predicting that the Democrats will scoop her in November.

President McKinley told some of his friends in Canton the other day that his "job was not what it was cracked up to be." But that will not scare off the Ohio patriots.

Mr. McKinley says "my job is not what it is cracked up to be." He was cracking a joke when he said it, but he will not see it as a joke when the people get a crack at him.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAS. WILSON—For sale.
S. W. SANDERS—Toilet soap.
W. B. COOPER—Bagging and ties.

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

JNO. D TAYLOR—House for sale.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers who can calculte the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— Stout & Tyler, contractors, are building an annex to the James Sprunt Institute at Kenansville.

— Saunders & Marshall make an interesting announcement this morning about country produce.

— Stonewall Jackson Castle, No. 2, Knights of the Golden Eagle, will run an excursion to Carolina Beach next Friday.

— On account of low water yesterday, the steamer *Driver* didn't get in until the afternoon. She will go out at noon to-day.

— The weather isn't provoking so much comment as it did last week. This is another way of saying that it hasn't been so uncomfortably hot of late.

— The monotony on Market street, near Water, was relieved yesterday afternoon late by a lively "scrap" between a white man and a negro.

— Capt. J. B. Huggins had on sale yesterday some very fine watermelons of the Cuba variety. They were grown on Mr. Fred Kidder's farm, at Kendall. Native watermelons are growing quite plentiful.

— Still they come! Hatch Bros.' Goldsboro excursion will reach the city this morning at 10 o'clock, and after the excursionists have had an outing at our Summer resorts will return home tonight at 8 o'clock.

— The club house of the Clarendon Yacht Club will be open to the public to-night, the occasion being the entertainment given by the ministering circle of the King's Daughters for the benefit of the Shelter.

— A special meeting of the Wilmington Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, will be held next Monday night to consider the advisability of the company attending the Firemen's Tournament at Fayetteville next month.

— In Vance county, it is said, "the management of school matters, so far as the selection of officers and committeemen is concerned, is met with general disgust." Very likely this disgust will be emphasized at the polls on the 10th of August.

— Don't fail to go on the moonlight excursion to Carolina Beach tonight. A glorious time is promised to all who go. The steamer *Wilmington* will leave her wharf at 7.30 p. m. sharp, and will get back to the city at 12.30 a. m. Music and dancing at the beach.

— Mr. P. M. Brown, chairman of the Board of Commissioners of Mecklenburg county, in a letter to the STAR, verifies our statement that the special school tax election will cost that county not less than $750, and it may be $1,000. This is for the expense of holding the election only.

— Mr. M. H. Curran, for the past seventeen years with Messrs. H. H. Munson and Munson & Co., will leave for New York to-day to purchase a stock of merchant tailoring and gentlemen's furnishing goods. His place of business will be at No. 127 Princess street, where all the latest novelties can be seen August 25th.

BASE BALL.

The National League—Result of Yesterday's Games and Other Interesting Features.

YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

Chicago, 2; Boston, 1.
Louisville, 7; Baltimore, 3.
New York, 5; Pittsburg, 4.
Cleveland, 10; Washington, 5.
Brooklyn, 1; St Louis, 0.
Cincinnati, 6; Philadelphia, 3.

WHERE THEY PLAY TO DAY.

Boston at Chicago.
Baltimore at Louisville.
New York at Pittsburg.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Boston	45	15	.750
Cincinnati	39	18	.684
Baltimore	38	21	.644
New York	36	23	.610
Cleveland	32	29	.524
Brooklyn	29	30	.491
Philadelphia	31	33	.484
Pittsburg	29	31	.483
Louisville	25	34	.423
Chicago	25	37	.403
Washington	23	36	.389
St. Louis	11	50	.180

Although Corbett pitched for the Orioles yesterday, yet Louisville administered a sound drubbing. The Colonels, with Cunningham in the box, played like majors.

The Colts defeated the coming champions yesterday in a ten-inning contest. Boston scored her only run in the first on two singles and a wild pitch. A double, a sacrifice and a single tied them in the fifth, and the winning run was made in the tenth—Griffith batting it in, after a single and a steal.

New York and Pittsburg were about evenly pitted yesterday; the Giants, however, gained victory on a run made through a wild throw made by Ely. Warner started in pushing the sphere for New York, but used his mouth too freely and was put out of the game, Rusie being substituted.

The Bridegrooms made the Browns feel bad yesterday. Score 1 to 0.

The Ruling Passion.

Clinton *Democrat*: "The *Democrat* is told that one of its subscribers who recently died expressed a desire shortly before his death that a copy of the *Democrat* and a copy of the Wilmington STAR be placed in his coffin and interred with him. His request was carried out. That was friendship to the last."

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

RARE ENTERTAINMENT

To-night at the Clarendon Club House, Wrightsville Beach.

A large crowd will, no doubt, assemble at the club house of the Clarendon Yacht Club, Wrightsville beach, to-night at 8.30 o'clock, to witness a rare entertainment, under the auspices of the Ministering Circle of the King's Daughters, given for the benefit of the Shelter of the Silver Cross. No admission will be charged, but voluntary contributions will be gratefully received. No one can offer aid to a more worthy charity than the Shelter, which every year affords help to those who cannot help themselves and fills many a little one's heart with joy and brightens many a mother's sad face. One hundred dollars are needed by the ladies of the Ministering Circle through whose efforts the institution has been maintained, to keep the Shelter running until September 1st, and they have taken this means to raise the amount required. As an appreciation of their noble work the Clarendon Yacht Club house should be packed with people to-night and their contributions should be liberal. The entertainment will be a rare treat, as one of the leading features will be a tableau of some of Charles Dana Gibson's famous pictures.

Committed for Trial.

Fred P. Howland, charged with stealing a horse and buggy (as told in the STAR yesterday), was given a hearing before Justice R. H. Bunting yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. C. P. Lockey, Esq., appeared as the prosecuting attorney for the State; the defendant was not represented by counsel.

Several witnesses, testifying to the taking of the horse and buggy by Howland and his subsequent capture with the property in his possession, were introduced in behalf of the State, but the defendant offered no testimony except his own, which was to the effect that a man, whose name he could not remember, had loaned him the horse and buggy, and that he had no intention of committing a theft. After hearing the evidence and argument by counsel, Justice Bunting decided that there was probable cause to justify Howland being held for trial at a higher court. The defendant was committed to jail in default of $200 justified bond, to await the next session of the Criminal Court.

Three Excursion Trains Bring Visitors to the City.

There were three excursions into Wilmington yesterday and the streets were thronged with strangers.

Messrs. W. S. and D. M. Partrick's excursion from Clinton arrived yesterday morning in five cars; of which two were given up to the colored people. The excursion train went through to Ocean View, returning to the city in the afternoon and leaving on return last night at 8 o'clock.

At 11.30 yesterday morning seven cars with excursionists from Fair Bluff and other towns on the W., C. & A. R.R., arrived. It was a colored excursion, but there were one or two coaches for the convenience of white people. This excursion was scheduled to leave last night at 12 o'clock.

About half-past 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon two car-loads of colored excursionists, accompanied by a brass band, came in from Newbern.

Trans-Atlantic Steamers.

The Chamber of Commerce will not relinquish the hope of securing a line of trans-Atlantic steamers for Wilmington. Last December the project was under discussion and some correspondence was had with William Johnston & Co., proprietors of the Johnston Line, with a view to placing Wilmington among the ports touched by the Johnston steamers. The Liverpool firm, however, closed the correspondence by saying that they were not likely to have any business with Wilmington and could not entertain the proposition of the Chamber of Commerce.

The matter has been opened again and placed in the hands of a committee consisting of Messrs. J. C. Stevenson, C. E. Borden and Walker Taylor.

Charged with Larceny.

A small colored boy, Dan Fisher, alias Robert Loftin, was tried by Justice Bunting yesterday morning, charged with stealing a barrel of fish from Mr. W. B. Cooper during the month of October, 1895. The defence tried to establish an alibi, but the Justice decided that the evidence introduced by the State was sufficient to warrant the defendant being held for the next term of the Criminal Court and placed him under a $50 bond for his appearance at that time. Fisher gave bond and was released from custody. The defendant was represented by C. P. Lockey, Esq.

Navassa Guano Company.

The stockholders of the Navassa Guano Company of this city met in annual session at the office of the company Tuesday. The following officers were elected:

President—Chas. E. Borden.

Secretary and Treasurer—Wm. L. DeRosset.

Directors—S. T. Morgan, F. Whittle, F. B. Dancy, S. D. Crenshaw, L. A. Carr, D. G. Worth, J. F. McNair, C. E. Borden and Wm. L. DeRosset.

The Directors declared a dividend of eight per cent. payable on the 15th inst.

New Base Ball Club.

A base ball club, composed of young men employed in the main office of the Atlantic Coast Line, has been organized, and now stands ready to wrestle for victory with all comers. The team is a strong one, and unless those who will in the future oppose them are up to the standard, they will undoubtedly receive a good drubbing. The boys practice nearly every afternoon at Hilton Park. Their first game is scheduled for next Friday afternoon, with the O. A. N. team, which is also a "hot number."

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. J. H. Royal, of Clinton, was here yesterday.

— Mr. W. J. Beaman, of Clinton, was here yesterday.

— Mr. L. Smith, of Latta, S. C., was in the city yesterday.

— Misses Eliza and Sallie Potter left yesterday for Asheville.

— Miss Coy Bland, of Teachey's, is visiting Miss Allie Morris.

— Mr. L. C. Bagley, of Raleigh, was among yesterday's arrivals.

— Mr. J. A. Sykes, of Clinton, was a caller at this office yesterday.

— Mr. J. D. Davis, of Marion, S. C., was registered here yesterday.

— Mr. J. E. Royal, of Clinton, was observed on our streets yesterday.

— Mr. Lottie Hobbs, of Clinton, is visiting friends and relatives here.

— Mr. Frank O. Landis, of Oxford, was among yesterday's arrivals.

— Mr. T. J. Green, of Fayetteville, was among the arrivals yesterday.

— Miss Carrie Cronenberg, of Florence, S. C., is here on a visit to relatives.

— Mr. B. W. Hargrave, a prominent druggist of Wilson, was here yesterday.

— Mr. J. A. Maultsby, of Whiteville, was observed on our streets yesterday.

— Mr. T. D. Ware, of Thomasville, was one of yesterday's hotel registrations.

— Dr. A. K Tayloe, of Washington, N. C., was among yesterday's hotel registrations.

— Mr. W. O. Thompson, of Turkey, was among the excursionists from Clinton yesterday.

— Mr. J. B. Bender, of the firm of Bender Bros., Pollocksville, arrived in the city yesterday.

— Mr. W. R. McCullen, of Clinton, was here yesterday calling on wholesale merchants.

— Mrs. Lilie Cook, stenographer and postmistress at Hub, is here on a visit to Mrs. Henry Rehder.

— Mr. and Mrs. Don McRackan, Mrs D. T. McKeithan, and Miss Laura McKeithan, all of Whiteville, were registered here yesterday.

— Among the arrivals in the city yesterday were Messrs. C. M. Carr, Byrdsville; B. F. Bordeaux, Applewhite; Jacob Powell, Long Creek; Jas. E. Holton, Newbern.

— Washington (D. C.) *Post*: "Mrs. Graham and Mrs. Murphy, of North Carolina, who have been visiting the family of Dr. Walter C. Murphy, on Fourth street, have left the city, the former to visit her son, Archie Graham, in Richmond, Va., and the latter to spend the Summer with her son, Mr. James D. Murphy, in Asheville, N. C."

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—22 casks spirits turpentine, 63 bbls rosin, 3 bbls crude turpentine.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—49 casks spirits turpentine, 226 bbls rosin, 22 bbls tar, 18 bbls crude turpentine.

Carolina Central R. R.—38 casks spirits turpentine, 195 bbls rosin, 10 bbls tar, 4 bbls crude turpentine.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—80 casks spirits turpentine, 12 bbls rosin, 8 bbls tar.

Flats—43 casks spirits turpentine, 110 bbls rosin, 9 bbls tar.

Total receipts—turpentine, 233 casks; rosin, 646 bbls; tar, 54 bbls; crude turpentine, 24 bbls.

ROBESON AGAINST THE TAX.

It Is Said That Every Township Will Vote Against It.

A Lumberton correspondent of the *News and Observer* writes that paper as follows:

The Board of Education, composed of one Populist, one Democrat and one Republican, organized on Monday. G. B. Patterson declining to serve, Prof. J. A. McAllister was elected to fill his place. The board elected W. R. Surles, present examiner, supervisor. Politics seemed to control the action in selecting the supervisor. There was considerable discussion about the politics of the township committeemen. The school law and the special school tax are agitating the people a great deal. I don't think a single township will vote the special tax in Robeson. The opposition is intense and getting warmer every day.

Prof. Duckett, one of the leading teachers in the county, is opposed to the special tax and expects to take the stump against it. He believes that the people already pay enough taxes to run the school four months, if properly used.

Brooklyn Baptist Sunday School.

The Sunday school of Brooklyn Baptist church have elected the following officers for the ensuing term, viz:

Superintendent—J. H. McDougall.
Assistant Superintendent—J. C. Gore.
Secretary and Treasurer—B. F. Murphy.
Assistant Secretary and Treasurer—A. W. Allen.
Librarian—Lonnie Smith.
Musical Director—J. E. Morrill.
Organist—Miss Mary Davis.

Let the Star Follow You.

STAR subscribers who are going away for the Summer will receive the paper regularly by mail by leaving orders for it at this office. Addresses will be changed as often as desired.

We have ten thousand eggs, one thousand and fifty chickens to sell. Money to lend on big interest. Wanted, a couple of horses. A few peaches and apples left. SAUNDERS & MARSHALL, No. 127 Princess street. Phone No. 384. †

RALEIGH NEWS BUDGET.

REPUBLICANS CRITICIZE MANAGEMENT OF THE PENITENTIARY.

The Insane Asylum—Abnormally Large Number of Patients—A Tramp Fatally Injured—Gov. Russell's Comment on Judge Simonton's Decision.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., July 8.

The management of the Penitentiary is not receiving the full endorsement of the Republicans; John R. Smith's generous policy in his treatment of convicts affords a great deal of amusement here in Raleigh. A Republican remarked today that now was the time to get into the Penitentiary, and that defendants should hurry up the judges to sentence them.

Mr. Marshall D. Haywood contributes an interesting article to the current issue of the *American Historical Register* on "The Visit of La Fayette to North Carolina."

The executive committee of the Insane Asylum examined the treasurer's books this morning. They were found correct.

Superintendent Kirby tells me there are 415 patients in the asylum here. This is an abnormally large number. When Dr. Kirby first entered the asylum there were only 390 patients. The new annex, or male wing, which has been in course of construction for the past year, is practically completed. It will be occupied the first of the month.

A tramp who was riding on the rods under a Seaboard freight car, fell to the track last evening, one mile from Henderson and both legs were amputated just below the trunk of the body. The man gave his name as Paul Brown. He says his home is in Charlottesville, Va. It is not thought that he will survive. A companion was sitting on the rods with him at the time he fell. The freight was a fast train bound for Raleigh.

Governor Russell tells me that Judge Simonton's decision does not end the question of annulling the lease of the North Carolina Railway. It will be one of the issues in the next campaign, so the Governor states. I asked the Executive if there would be a plank in the Republican platform against the lease.

"I don't know," the Governor replied. "but it will be in the People's platform."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Prempert's Barber Shop,

NO. 11 SOUTH FRONT STREET, FIRST-class Work at Reasonable Prices. Give us a call.

Respectfully,

je 20 tf ARTHUR PREMPERT

Bagging and Ties

1,000 Rolls No. 2 Bagging.
1,300 Bundles Ties.
500 Keys Nails.
1,000 Bus'ls Va. Waterground Meal.
100 Bags Hudnut Grits.
25 Small Cheese.

W. B. COOPER.

jy 4 D&W tf 226 North Water St.

The "Unlucky Corner."

Toilet Soap,

WILD LOCUST HONEY,

elegantly perfumed, three cakes in box.

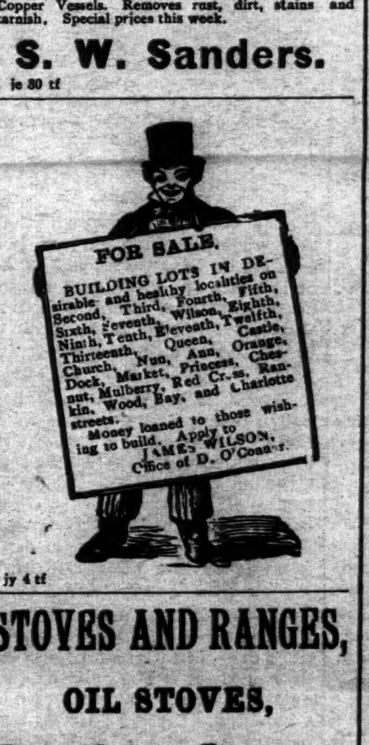
M. H. Orion's Pure Olive Castile. Uncle Sam's great healing Tar Soap removes Dandruff and Pimples, stains from Silk or Woollen Fabrics.

BROK'S CRYSTAL SOAP

"Won't wash clothes" but will wash Steel, Iron and Copper Vessels. Removes rust, dirt, stains and tarnish. Special prices this week.

S. W. Sanders.

je 30 tf



FOR SALE.
BUILDING LOTS IN Desirable and healthy localities on Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Wilson, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Queen, Castle, Church, Nun, Ann, Orange, Dock, Market, Princess, Chesnut, Mulberry, Red Cross, Rankin, Wood, Bay, and Charlotte streets.
Money loaned to those wishing to build. Apply to
JAMES WILSON,
Office of D. O'Connor.

jy 4 tf

STOVES AND RANGES,

OIL STOVES,

Gasolene Stoves.

In fact anything you want for the kitchen.

I am adding the above line to my complete stock of

HARDWARE, TINWARE AND Agricultural Implements

and will carry a line second to none in quality, at the very lowest prices.

Have secured the services of J. L. Breckenridge with special reference to this line, and can offer you the benefit of his several years experience.

My line includes the Richmond Stove Co.'s entire product.

Can furnish repairs for all kinds of Stoves.

J. W. Murchison,

Orton Building.

je 26 tf

THE MORNING STAR.

Are you a subscriber to THE MORNING STAR? If not, why not?

Do you want a first-class daily paper at $5.00 per year, or $1.25 for three months? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do you want a paper that prints the latest telegraphic news, the best local news, reliable market reports, excellent short stories, and the choicest miscellaneous matter? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do not forget that THE MORNING STAR is the cheapest daily of its class in North Carolina. Its price is $5.00, while the published price of others ranges from $7.00 to $8.00.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Moonlight Excursion.

CAPT. J. W. HARPER WILL GIVE A MOONLIGHT EXCURSION TO

CAROLINA BEACH,

FRIDAY NIGHT, JULY 9TH,

Steamer Wilmington will leave her wharf at 7.30 p. m. sharp.

Reach Wilmington on return trip at 12.30 a. m. sharp.

String Band Engaged for the Occasion. Dancing at the Beach.

Glorious Time For All.

jy 8 2t

Office of Sec'y of W., C. & A. R. R. Co.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 6th, 1897.

The Board of Directors of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Co have declared a dividend of three per cent. payable on the capital stock of that Company, to all holders of record of July 1st, 1897. Dividends due and payable on July 10th, 1897, at the office of the Treasurer at Wilmington, N. C.

The transfer books will stand closed from July 1st to the 10th inclusive.

JAMES F. POST, JR.,
Secretary and Treasurer,
W. C. & A. R. R. Co.

jy 7 tf

CAROLINA BEACH AND SOUTHPORT

SCHEDULE.

Leave for Southport at 9.30 a. m.
Leave for Carolina Beach at 6.00 and 9.30 a. m.; 3.00 and 5.15 p. m.
Leave Southport at 12.30 p. m.
Leave Beach at 7.00 a. m., 1.15, 3.45 and 6 p. m
Fare on 5.15 Boat to pier and return 15 cents.
Leave Sunday for Carolina Beach only at 10 a. m. and 2.30 p. m.
Leave Beach at 12.30 and 5 p. m. jy 7 tf

Schedule on Wilmington Seacoast R. R.

ON AND AFTER JUNE 1ST TRAINS WILL run as follows:

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington at 6.30 a. m., 10.10 a. m. 2.30 p. m., 5.10 p. m., 7.15 p. m.
Leave Ocean View at 7.30 a. m., 11.30 a. m., 4.00 p. m., 6.15 p. m., 10.00 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at 10.10 a. m., 2.30 p. m. and 7.30 p. m.
Leave Ocean View at 11.30 a. m., 6.00 p. m. and 9.30 p. m.

SATURDAY SPECIAL.

Leave Wilmington at 1.00 p. m., arrive at Ocean View at 1.35 p. m.
Leave Ocean View at 1.45 p. m., arrive at Wilmington at 2.15 p. m.
This train stops only at Wrightsville, Hotel and Ocean View. je 20 tf

FOR SALE!

Machine-Made Spirit Barrels.

Made from the best thoroughly seasoned and selected

White Oak Timber.

Our experience of thirty-one years in manufacturing cooperage for the trade enables us to turn out barrels of correct gauge and guaranteed first class in every particular. Your patronage solicited.

The Geo. L. Morton Co.

jy 4 1m

Wire Nails.

I can save you money on Wire Nails.

CUT NAILS OF ALL SIZES.

Cotton Ties and Bagging.

Antonio Roig's Camelia Cigars. Try them once and you will have no other.

Hay, Corn and Oats. I am prepared to meet competition on the above goods. D. L. GORE,

jy 6 tf 120, 122 and 124 North Water St.

Wanted,

5,000 Pounds WOOL.
3,000 Pounds BEESWAX.
2,000 Pounds COW HIDES.

Highest cash prices paid. Quotations furnished on request.

SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,

12 Market St, Wilmington, N. C.

my 23 tf

TURNIP SEED,

Crop 1897,

JUST ARRIVED

ALL VARIETIES PLANTED IN THIS SECTION.

The Largest Stock and the Lowest Prices.

Write for quotations.

ROBERT R. BELLAMY,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

je 29 tf Wilmington, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The State Trust Company of New York
against
Wilmington, Newbern and Norfolk Railway Company.

WHEREAS, On the 26th day of May, 1897, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina, a decree was made in the above entitled suit by the Honorable Charles B. Simonton, Circuit Judge, foreclosing the mortgages of the Wilmington, Onslow and East Carolina Railroad Company and the East Carolina Land and Railway Company, now consolidated into the Wilmington, Newbern and Norfolk Railway Company, the defendant therein, said mortgages being mentioned and described in said complainants' bill of complaint; and

WHEREAS, It is therein ordered, adjudged and decreed that all the corporate property now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the said Wilmington, Newbern and Norfolk Railway Company in the State of North Carolina, now operated as one continuous line from the city of Wilmington to Newbern, in said State, and all its estates, right, title, interest and equity of redemption therein; that is to say, all of its railroads now constructed and in operation extending from Wilmington to Newbern in the said State of North Carolina, and yet to be constructed, including extensions, branches, curves and side tracks, and including rights of way, road bed, superstructures, iron, steel, rails, ties, splices, chains, bolts, nuts, spikes, all land and depot grounds, station houses and depots, viaducts, water-tanks, bridges, timber, material and property purchased or to be purchased or owned by it, for the construction, equipment or operation of said road, all machine shops, tools, implements and personal property used therein or upon or along said railroad or at its stations; all engines, tenders, machinery and all kinds of rolling stock, whether now owned or hereafter purchased by said railroad company, and all other property of the said company now owned or hereafter to be acquired, and all its rights or privileges therein or appertaining thereto, and all revenues, tolls and incomes of said railroad and property, and all franchises and rights of said railroad company, and all property and rights acquired or hereafter to be acquired by virtue and under authority thereof, be sold under the direction of Alfred M. Waddell, the undersigned Master Commissioner, and the proceeds of said sale applied to the satisfaction of said judgment, interest and costs, except such as is otherwise provided for in said decree; and

WHEREAS, It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that said Master Commissioner shall sell said property for cash, or for cash and bonds, as an entirety; and

WHEREAS, It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that notice of the time, place and terms of said sale be given by said Master Commissioner by advertising the same at least five times a week for four consecutive weeks preceding the day of sale, in one or more newspapers published in the cities of Wilmington and Newbern, in the State of North Carolina, and also in the "Manufacturers' Record," of Baltimore, Maryland, and that the said sale shall be at public auction in the city of Wilmington, North Carolina, in front of the County Court House of New Hanover county at the time and place as said Master Commissioner shall in said notices of said sale appoint; and

WHEREAS, It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that said Master Commissioner shall receive no bid at said sale for a less sum than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and no bid from any person who shall not first deposit with him as a pledge five per cent. of the amount of such bid in cash, or twenty-five thousand dollars in the bonds secured by either of the mortgages described in said complainants' bill of complaint, and in case the said property and premises are sold, the purchaser thereof shall forthwith deposit with said Master Commissioner the sum of five thousand dollars to be deposited in the Registry of this Court, subject to the order of this Court in this cause and the deposit so received from the said bidder to be applied on the purchase price; the balance of the purchase price may be either paid in cash or the purchaser may satisfy the same in whole or in part by paying over and surrendering bonds secured by the said mortgages of January 12th, 1891, made by the said Wilmington, Onslow and East Carolina Railroad Company and the East Carolina Land and Railway Company, and over-due coupons belonging thereto, at such price or value as would be equivalent to the distributive amount that the holders of said bonds would be entitled to receive in case the entire amount was paid in cash. For more particularity both as to the property to be sold and the terms of the sale, reference is made to the decree of foreclosure entered in the above suit.

NOW THEREFORE, Public notice is hereby given that I, Alfred M. Waddell, Master Commissioner, in pursuance of the provisions of said decree, will, on Thursday, the 15th day of July, 1897, at 12 o'clock m., of that day, in the city of Wilmington, in the State of North Carolina, in front of the County Court House of New Hanover county, in said city, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, in accordance with the terms and conditions of said decree, the above described railroad of the Wilmington, Newbern and Norfolk Railway Company and all the property, lands and premises appertaining thereto, the proceeds to be applied as is by said decree provided and directed.

ALFRED M. WADDELL,
Master Commissioner, United States Circuit Court Eastern District of North Carolina.

Stetson, Tracy, Jennings and Russell, New York; Jno. D. Bellamy, Wilmington, N. C., Solicitors for Complainant.

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We wish everybody lots of Comfort during the Glorious Fourth. We can furnish Comfort in Footwear at all times, to all people, from the tiniest infant wearing No. 0's, to the largest man wearing No. 15's.

Infant Soft Soles, all colors, at 25c. Other SHOES just as Cheap.

Respectfully,

MERCER & EVANS,

Successors to H. C. Evans.

115 Princess Street jy 4 tf

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—AND—
LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Fourth Series Matures,
Eleventh Series Opens.

ON SATURDAY, 10TH INST., THE FOURTH Series will be matured. On same day the Eleventh Series will be opened. This Association

Offers Absolute Security

to investors, never having lost a dollar in any investment. Has

Met Every Demand

since its beginning—even during the panic, when banks all over the country liquidated and failed. Provision made for withdrawing at any time without sacrifice. There can be no better disposition made of your savings. Any officer or director will be glad to take your subscription.

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jy 4 1w

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108, 110 Second Street, between Princess and Chesnut.

OUR SERVICE IS FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY particular. Finest Horses in town. First-class equipages. Polite attention. All calls and orders day and night promptly attended to.

TELEPHONE NO. 15. TELEPHONE NO. 15

Telephone calls answered any hour day or night. Special attention given to Boarding Horses. Box Stalls and Careful Grooming for Stalling Horses.

Hacks and Baggage Line to all trains going and coming, at usual prices. Carriage for Railroad Call 1.00.

Prices Uniform to All Comers.

Hearse Exclusive for Whites $5.00. Carriage for funeral, $2.50. Hearse for White and Colored, $4.00. Horse and Buggy one hour, $1.00; afternoon $2.00. Carriage, Team and Driver one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.50. Horse and Surry one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.00. Team and Trap one hour, $1.00; afternoon, $3.50. Saddle Horse one hour, 50 cents; afternoon, $1.50. Furniture Wagon with careful attention, $1.00 per load.

Open 365 days and 365 nights in a year. mar 29 tf

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1897

A FORCE BILL.

The school law under the provisions of which elections are to be held in the respective school districts of the State on the Tuesday after the second Monday in August is in the nature of a force bill, the object of which seems to be to compel the tax-payers of the districts to submit to additional taxation, or to worry them until they do. Reference to sections 3 and 4 of the act, the mandatory clauses, show this conclusively. Section 3 reads:

> "The board of county commissioners shall determine the amount of tax to be voted upon by each district; but said tax shall be at least 10 cents on every $100 worth of property and 30 cents upon every poll, and shall not be repealed within three years of the date of first levying it. After three years from the date of levying a special tax for schools, said tax may be repealed only by a majority vote of the qualified voters of the district; and no election for the repeal of any special tax shall be held except upon a written petition to the board of county commissioners, signed by at least one-third of the qualified voters of the district."

A glance at this will show that when the people of a district vote for this tax they vote to put upon themselves a burden that they must bear for at least three years, no matter what their circumstances may be or how hard they must struggle to keep their heads above water; and not only for three years but for all time until one third of the qualified voters petition in writing, not to be relieved from the burden by the repeal of the law, but for another election. The evident purpose of this is to fasten this school tax upon the tax-payers and to make it as difficult as possible for them to get rid of it.

This clause of the act does not work impartially, either, for under it, while it might be easy for districts in the central and western portions of the State to comply with this requirement if the tax proved burdensome, as it surely would, or were found to be otherwise unsatisfactory, in the eastern part of the State where there are so many non-tax-paying voters it would be exceedingly difficult and in many districts utterly impossible to secure a petition with the names of one third of the qualified voters for a new election. Therefore the effect of this clause, as it was doubtless the intent, is to put the tax payers absolutely in the power of the non-tax-paying voters, not only for three years, during which time there is no escape, but for all the years to come, until the State may become politically revolutionized and the act be repealed.

One would think that in times like these when it is so hard for the average citizen to make both ends meet, (no matter how prudent, industrious or thrifty he may be, the tax payer would have some consideration, and that in place of making his burden heavier the effort would be to lighten it. If one doubts how difficult it is for the people to pay their taxes now let him take a glance at the columns of delinquents published in the papers, and the lands sold for taxes. As a further illustration of how the people are cramped to pay their taxes the same legislature which passed this "force bill" passed another "force bill" making it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, one or both at the discretion of the judge, to fail to pay taxes due within the time designated by law. If it were an easy matter to pay taxes would it be found expedient or necessary to resort to such Draconian enactments as this?

But this clause goes further and not only puts the property owner at the mercy of the non-tax-paying voter as to the duration of the tax, but also as to the amount of tax he shall pay each year, and for all the years until relieved. There is no limit to that. It says: "The board of county commissioners shall determine the amount of tax to be voted upon by each district, but said tax shall be at least 10 cents upon every $100 worth of property and 30 cents on every poll." This fixes the minimum, but leaves the maximum unlimited and optional with the board of county commissioners. Who will say that as things have been running for some time in this State, there are not county boards, and a good many of them, where they thought the tax would be popular, who would make a free use of the latitude herein given?

Section 4 reads:

> "In every district that fails to levy a special school tax in 1897, the county commissioners shall order an election held every two years on the Tuesday after the second Monday in August under the provisions of this act until such special school tax is levied."

Not satisfied with one verdict by the voters they propose to keep hammering away until the tax-payers are overcome, outvoted and compelled to submit to the tax. It is not left optional with the county commissioners to order new elections, but they *shall* do so every two years, not once or twice or a half dozen times, but until "the tax is levied." The intent of this simply is to worry the tax-payers by these frequent elections and to keep them constantly on the defensive until they become disgusted or tired out and finally succumb and submit to the burden. Most legislation of this character is limited by time, but this is eternal in its scope, a force act pure and simple, from which there is no escape but by the repeal of the act.

The property-owner who votes for this law simply puts his neck in a noose, which the other fellow can pull as tight as he chooses.

MINOR MENTION.

It is remarkable that so flagrant a case as that of August Bolten and Gustave Richelieu, brought to the attention of the Senate Wednesday, should have been permitted to lie dormant so long by a Government which pretends to protect its citizens from outrage by other governments. According to the report of this case wired from Washington there is no question about the citizenship of these two men, who were arrested and thrown into prison by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, no question as to their peaceful pursuit, no question as to the cause of their being found upon Cuban shores, no question that they were entirely innocent of any complicity with the revolutionists, or of any intention whatever to become identified in any way with them. They were simply stranded fishermen, as their passports showed, and yet they were arbitrarily seized and thrown into prison, where they were held for about three months and then released, the Spanish Government refusing to give them any redress or to even respectfully consider the case as presented by this Government, curtly insisting that the incident was closed. Unless the facts in this case are misrepresented, there has been not only gross injustice to these men but a deliberate insult to this country in the refusal to notice its demands. A good deal that the American people were interested in in reference to Cuba has been hidden in the Department of State, but how a case as outrageous as this could have been hidden so long, and why so little attention has been paid to it is astonishing. If this Government doesn't bring Spain to taw on that it had better furl its flag and call home its Ambassadors, Ministers and Consuls.

⁂

The Republicans succeeded in getting their tariff bill, with all its inconsistencies and absurdities, through the Senate by an apparent majority of ten, but a real majority of only three, as there were seven Senators, five Populists and two Silver Republicans, who did not vote on the passage of the bill, that being in accordance with the decision they came to when it was brought before the Senate, a decision which a majority of them adhered to. They participated more or less in the debate but refrained from voting on its passage, holding that they thus refused to give it countenance one way or the other and were relieved from all responsibility for it. But they had another motive. They desired its passage believing that it would not bring the desired relief or prosperity to the country, and the sooner this was demonstrated the better and the sooner the people would look to other resources of relief. For this reason they refrained from voting against the bill to prevent its passage, while to escape responsibility for it they refused to vote for it. They took advantage of the conditions, however, to secure such concessions in the interests of their constituents as they could, and therefore aided the Democrats in their efforts in this direction. Among the Democrats Senator McEnery, who achieved notoriety as the only Democrat and about the only Senator who had the hardihood to defend Trusts, stands alone as a Republican ally and gave them one of the three votes which constitute their real majority.

BOOK NOTICES.

The *Eclectic Magazine* for July presents an excellent list of contents from the leading European periodicals, wide in its scope and varied in its character. Published by E. R. Pelton, 139 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The student and literary reader will enjoy *The Bookman* for July, which is filled with matter of a high order not usually found in the ordinary magazine. Published by Dodd, Mead & Co., Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street, New York.

The reader who is fond of metaphysical, scientific and philosophical reading will be interested in the July number of *Intelligence*, which presents a very attractive list of contents. Address The Metaphysical Publishing Company, 503 Fifth avenue, New York.

The July number of the *Overland Monthly*, is a splendid number, containing among others, two very interesting papers, one on Alaska, and the other about Mountain Observatories. There is also a number of articles on Western life and scenes. Address Overland Publishing Company, San Francisco, Cal.

The July number of *The North American Review* presents a very interesting list of articles, on political, economic and social subjects. Statistician Mulhall's papers on the progress of the United States are continued, the one in this number being on the Southern States. Address North American Review, 291 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Money is pretty scarce in these parts but we burn a good deal of it on July 4ths and other festive occasions, and make it scarcer.

"Only nervous" is a sure indication that the blood is not pure. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and cures nervousness. †

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Rocky Mount *Phoenix*: We regret to announce the death in Enfield Saturday of Mr. T. T. Thorne, father of our townsman, T. T. Thorne, Esq.

— Clinton *Democrat*: Mr. W. J. Fisher, a well known citizen of this county, died at his home in Roseboro on last Sunday, after an illness of two weeks with typho-malarial fever.

— Kinston *Free Press*: On Saturday night, July 3d, Mrs. Mamie Whitfield Davis, wife of Mr. Robert Davis, of Strabane, departed this life, after an illness of about four weeks.

— Fayetteville *Observer*: The Rankin mill and Nimocks mill on Cross Creek have had to shut down on account of low water. —— Deputy Collector Troy and Deputy U. S. Marshal Atkinson, went down to Roseboro yesterday, and seized five barrels of whiskey minus revenue stamps, hid in two warehouses.

— Salisbury *Sun*: Luke Richardson, the negro who was charged with an attempt to assault young Miss Seifert, in Greensboro Sunday, an account of which was given yesterday, has been taken to Winston for safe-keeping. The Greensboro officials thought it was the best plan not to keep him in that town as there was some fear of lynching.

— Hillsboro *Observer*: We learn that Wash Atwater, the negro who attempted to commit rape in Chapel Hill township, and who was convicted in Orange Superior Court and sentenced to 15 years in the State penitentiary, has made his escape and was seen a few days ago in the old neighborhood. It is also reported that Tom Henderson, the Chapel Hill burglar, also made his escape from the penitentiary with Atwater.

— Lumberton *Robesonian*: Mr. Frank Meares, a native of this county, who lived near the "Company Mills," about seven miles from Lumberton, died last Wednesday at the insane asylum, at Raleigh, where he has been confined for about three years. —— Charlie Thompson, son of Rev. Elias Thompson, colored, aged eighteen years, was drowned near Black Swamp church about 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon. —— Crops of all kinds are suffering from the drought. Tobacco raisers say that this crop is damaged worst and will be almost ruined unless rain comes soon.

TWINKLINGS.

—"What's Mrs. Breezley in such a stew about?"

"She asked the pleasure of Lieutenant Slick's company to tea, and he appeared on the scene with forty of his men."—*Detroit Free Press.*

— An Exception: Teacher (conducting review of geography)—"How is the surface of the earth divided?"

Smart Boy—"Into one fourth land and three-fourths water—'ceptin' the Chicago river, which is about half an' half."—*Chicago Tribune.*

— Slimson—Some one gave my boy a drum for a birthday present, but it turned out all right."

Twickenham—How so?

"I gave him a pocketknife."—*Detroit Free Press.*

— Hotel Rates—Hewitt—"I had a nightmare the last time I was at that hotel."

Jewett—"What of it?"

Hewitt—"I foolishly mentioned it to the clerk the next morning and he charged me for the use of one horse."—*Judge.*

— "Whatever made you make Brackins a present of a pocket comb? He's as bald as a billiard ball."

"That's just it. I wanted to make him think I never noticed it."—*Tit-Bits*

— Bacon—"Have you seen Sprocket, lately?"

Egbert—"No."

"He's a sight. Face all cut, arm in a sling, and walks lame."

"How did he do it, on his bicycle?"

"No; if he could have stayed on the bicycle he'd have been all right."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

— "Look here, Eneas," said Dr. Johnson, meeting the hero of the lost City of Troy, "what's the use of keeping the location of Troy a secret any longer?"

"No use," said Eneas

"Then where the deuce is the spot?"

"Twenty-eight miles east by south from Schenectady," said Eneas, with a wink at George Washington.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— The new principle of the turbine wheel in steam engines gives a speed of forty miles an hour to a torpedo boat. In due time it will surely be successfully applied to great steamers. It took Ericsson ten years to get the screw propeller practically tested.—*New York World, Dem.*

—— Among other things that the Sanators and Represenlives at Harrisburg did was to petition Congress to provide for a dignified and creditable exhibition at the Paris Exposition of 1900. If Congress complies it may be said with certainty that the Pennsylvania Legislature of 1897 will not be one of the exhibits.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Ind.*

—— A Chicago man is being prosecuted for working a scheme to reduce the indications of gas meters fifty per cent. for which service he charged a fee of $5. If he had worked up a plan for increasing the indications 100 per cent. and sold it to the company, the chances are no prosecution would have been heard of.—*Savannah News, Dem.*

—— It seems there is a modicum of shame left in the hearts of the protectionists after all. At one time it was contemplated to hang on an antitrust amendment as a tail to the tariff kite, but as the entire schedule is in the interest of trusts, even the monumental cheek of its framers paled before the thought of so grotesque a performance.—*New Orleans States, Dem.*

Stands at the Head.

Aug. J. Bogel, the leading druggist of Shreveport, La., says: "Dr. King's New Discovery is the only thing that cures my cough, and it is the best seller I have." J. F. Campbell, merchant of Safford, Ariz., writes: "Dr. King's New Discovery is all that is claimed for it; it never fails, and is a sure cure for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I cannot say enough for its merits." Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is not an experiment. It has been tried for a quarter of a century, and to-day stands at the head. It never disappoints. Free trial bottles at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

WOMAN AND HOME.

THE WINSOME LITTLE HEAD NURSE OF A CHICAGO HOSPITAL.

The Influence of Music In the Home—The Dining Room—Bureau Drawers Made Convenient—To Save Coal In the Kitchen—Babies and Nature.

The convalescent patients who leave the Baptist hospital of this city confess, with one accord, that they have found a new kind of new woman. From the consensus of their enthusiastic praise, to which there is not a dissenting voice, it is to be understood that this latest type of femininity is of a remarkable variety, a rare embodiment of womanly graces. And certainly there must be in the character of Hisa Nagano qualities of peculiar power and sweetness to inspire in every patient and attache of this institution a personal loyalty and devotion which enshrines the shy little Japanese head nurse as scarcely less than a latter day saint.

"She is so happy," said the superintendent of the hospital, "so deft, winsome, faithful and full of cheery courage that we all love her. For a year and a half this quiet and retiring little exile from the Chrysanthemum Kingdom has been my chief assistant, having complete charge of our entire force of nurses. There is something finely heroic in the career of this reserved little Japanese woman, and we can but feel that her success as a trained nurse has a peculiar significance as demonstrating the fitness of Japanese women for this profession."

The story of Hisa Nagano's life is romantic to a degree. Her childhood was spent in a little mountain village, where she played with her brothers and roamed among the flowers of their home garden, little dreaming that her heart would later be so deeply moved by the sight of human suffering that she would be led to leave her people and travel over 8,000 miles in order to perfect herself in the art of ministering to the sick.

HISA NAGANO.

It was not until she was well entered upon her girlhood and had begun to attend the advanced school conducted at Kioto by Rev. Mr. Niishima that the serious side of her character began to develop. Under the orthodox Christian teaching which she received at this institution she saw the world through new eyes. Instead of a universe of flowers and laughing children to which she had been accustomed she became conscious of widespread human misery. This appealed powerfully to her sensitive nature, and the desire to dedicate her whole life to the alleviation of these sufferings took complete possession of her.

The fact that one of her schoolmates, Natsu Sakaki, shared this pity and also the desire to care for the miserable and afflicted of their people helped to intensify her philanthropic longings into the daring and practical resolve to become a trained nurse. Together they investigated the Japanese hospitals and experienced a growing love for the work. But one feature of hospital practice as it obtains in the leading institutions of the mikado's realm impressed these young women very strongly. They saw, in the free administration of alcoholic stimulants, the foundation of widespread evil. This resulted in the conviction that they must learn some method which avoided this danger. Inquiry and study developed the fact that there were temperance hospitals and that one of the most successful of these was the Baptists' institution of Chicago.

A month after her graduation Miss Nagano informed her father that she was fully resolved to leave her country for the purpose of studying in America. The opposition which this startling announcement provoked was kindly, but all the more difficult to resist. It was not until every argument of dissuasion had been exhausted that her family and friends finally yielded to the will of the resolute girl. The only mitigating circumstance with which they were able to console themselves was the reflection that she would have, in the land of her voluntary exile, the companionship of her schoolmate, Natsu Sakaki, who had decided upon a similar course of action.

The latter has already completed her training and returned to Japan, where she is awaiting the coming of her friend and classmate before they take the first steps toward the realization of their life dream—the establishment of a temperance hospital for the poor of Japan. As Miss Sakaki is the possessor of an ample fortune in her own right this enterprise bids fair to become an established fact in the not distant future.—Chicago Post.

SHORTHAND CONFIDENCES.

Two Stenographers Exchange Stories as to the Blunders They Have Made.

They were both old time stenographers, employed somewhere by the week, but the consciousness of being able at will to produce pages of hen's tracks which only they could decipher—and sometimes even they failed to do so—invested them with a feeling of intense superiority to the rest of mankind.

But this normal feeling was for the moment usurped by one of humility, as they sat on the sofa, the light turned gently down, and the soft radiance of the flickering jet in the street alone illuminating the apartment. It was an hour for confession, and he paved the way by saying:

"The first job I ever struck I lost through carelessness. My employer dictated a letter to a client asking him to meet him at a hotel called the Seven Ravens. I wrote it out the Seven Elephants."

"A wholesale chemist was my first employer," she murmured. "He used to keep a diary. One day he dictated to me the fateful words: 'Bought a carload of sulphuric acid. Quite a good day's business.'"

"How did you transcribe it?" he inquired eagerly, for he had registered a vow in his inmost soul that he would never marry a perfect idiot.

"I didn't get it quite right. 'Bought a carboy of sulphuric acid. Good God! It's poisonous.'"

He moved a little way from her, but remembered his own early struggles and edged back again.

"Dearest," he whispered, "do you remember the convention which nominated Garfield?"

She thought he was trying to find out how old she was, but curiosity got the better of discretion and she confessed to a dim memory of that occasion.

"I was hired then to report the speeches. A New Yorker got up and said the dissensions among their opponents were very timely, for they bade fair to create a break in the ranks of the Democratic party."

"Oh, tell me," cried the fair girl, with a sudden accession of interest, "how did you get it?"

His head fell on his breast.

"I cannot. I dare not tell you."

Rising, she turned the lamp down still lower. "This man said the dissensions among their opponents bade fair to create a break in the ranks of the Democratic party?"

"He did! And I transcribed it 'pants of the Democratic party,' and what is more, it was printed in the papers that way the very next morning."—Chicago Dispatch.

SLOTH AND SCIENCE.

BONES OF THIS ANIMAL AID IN AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

A First Link In Evolution—At First It Existed In North America and Then Emigrated to South America—Ancient Isthmus of Panama.

One of the greatest mysteries of science, a perplexity that has harassed the minds of the foremost scientists, stands explained by a discovery recently made by Dr. S. L. Wortman of the department of paleontology in the American Museum of Natural History. By it geographers must change theories that have prevailed as unchangeable and alter their reckonings in one instance by 450,000 years. In another domain of science, that which deals with the monster animals of prehistoric times and their life, some interesting conjectures, accepted almost as a fixed belief, must be dismissed when confronted by the clear facts set forth with indisputable evidence by Dr. Wortman.

It proves, so Dr. Wortman reasons, that there was an isthmus of Panama half a million years ago—not the neck of the present day, but a predecessor, which in the lapse of time came and disappeared. Geographers have contended that the thin strip of land which connects North and South America is about 50,000 years old, and that before that time there flowed a sheet of water 70 miles wide between the two continents.

It shows that those huge sluggards, the gigantic sloths, as large as an elephant, came from what are now the southwestern portions of the United States, and not from South America. But all traces of these animals were confined almost exclusively to South America. Now and then a skeleton has been found elsewhere—a few remains in this country and some fragments of sloth teeth at Egerkingen, Prussia.

How those great beasts were bred has been unknown. That lack of knowledge was a serious defect in the chain of evidence proving the doctrine of evolution. As geologists resolutely held that during the whole of the eocene period, which ended several hundred thousand years ago, there was absolutely no land connection between North and South America, how could animals emigrate from one continent to the other? Some geologists have entertained the belief that they originated in North America, which then was tropical, and marched to Alaska, then over the ancient land bridge which connected that country with Asia, then strode into Europe, later visiting Africa, and finally marched across a sunken antarctic continent to South America.

The true solution of this profound problem was discovered in the San Juan basin, in the northwestern part of New Mexico, by Dr. Wortman. He gave a brief technical account in a memoir, and it has excited much interest among scientists all over the world, upsetting, as it does, many theories and throwing a strong flashlight upon the origin of things. In another memoir, entitled "The Ganodonta and Their Relationship to the Edentata," Dr. Wortman describes his find more fully.

In a canyon 1,000 feet high in the San Juan basin, which is part of the Bad Lands of New Mexico, he hit upon skulls and fragmentary remains which in an instant, as it were, revealed the tale of the sloth and armadillo tribe, how they gradually evolved from smallness to monstrous proportions and how they emigrated. This discovery clears the long obscured point of the origin and descent of the entire sloth group and brings it back into the closest relationship with other orders of mammals.

Deep down in that canyon he disinterred one skull and a foot, lying in the lowest eocene stratum in North America. Now, as this particular layer of sediment, which later turned into stone, was deposited not less than 500,000 years ago, Dr. Wortman reckons the original sloth to whom that skull belonged lived that many years in the past. All the region thereabout was covered by a great lake, which gradually, through the lapse of countless ages, became filled by mud, stone and other matter washed into it. The lowest eocene stratum is a mile and a half below the present surface of the earth.

This skull is not that of the gigantic sloth, but of his most primitive, clearly defined ancestor, whose girth was about that of a bulldog—certainly not larger. Here, then, was the sloth's original home, and here it first flourished. When this moderate sized fellow died, its corpse became imbedded in the muddy bottom of the lake. Tens of thousands of years after this another sloth passed away, and its body tumbled into the lake and sank. This one was larger than the other, and, as the lake kept rising all the time, its bones are found hundreds of feet higher up in the canyon. But there came a time when the lake had risen so high that it overflowed and disappeared. The mud that had accumulated in its bottom gradually turned into sandstone. In this, water through an almost endless procession of years cut its way, and so formed the canyon in the depths of which Dr. Wortman was enabled to grasp the evidence scientists so long have sought.

Thus the first known ancestor of the sloth has been placed and indisputably had his origin here and nowhere else. Through the whole of the vast eocene period, which ended 500,000 years ago, the sloth flourished and evolved until it became, as other remains found by Dr. Wortman in higher eocene deposits show, as large as a yearling steer.

Then came a sudden and most startling change. At the close of the eocene period deposits all traces of the sloth in North America disappear abruptly and reappear in South America. This fact is full of the deepest significance.

It means, says Dr. Wortman, that, notwithstanding the theories of geographers, there was an isthmus between North and South America 500,000 years ago. Volcanic disturbances all of a sudden closed the watery gap between the continents, and over this land bridge the animals from the United States and Mexico made gradually a grand emigration. The sloths went into South America in great hordes. They found things more congenial there, as the climate in this country was changing rapidly from the tropical to the temperate.

This isthmus, Dr. Wortman reasons, was temporary and doubtless existed for a few hundred years. Then, due to volcanic disturbances again, it disappeared and an oceanic stretch intervened until about 50,000 years ago, when the isthmus of the present uprose from the water.—New York Herald.

His Narrow Escape.

Many times Blondin walked across Niagara on the tight rope. He carried a man across on his shoulders, pushed a loaded wheelbarrow and did all sorts of tricks out there over the roaring, foaming current and did similar feats throughout the country.

While here at McVicker's theater he told an attache of that establishment of an incident connected with his Niagara performance that the attache, now an elderly man, repeated to this writer within the last few days.

Blondin said: "Ze people at Niagara one time present me a vera beautiful medal of gold, set wiz diamond, and when I was carry ze man on my shoulders across Niagara I wear ze medal. One time when we were 'bout half way 'cross I think I feel ze medal slip as ef he was falling to ze waters below. My first impulse was to catch at ze medal, him to save, but I think bettars and say to myself, bettars let ze medal go zan ze man. Zat man nevare know to dees day how near he come to go to ze bottom. But, after all, ze medal not slip, and him I have yet. Of course I could ze rope have caught and save myself had I loze ze balance, but ze man on my shoulder he would not seen his home some more."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed when the languid, exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

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25 cents. All druggists.
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ALL FOR 10 CENTS.

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APPOINTMENTS

For Visitation by the Bishop of East Carolina.

July 9. Friday. E P, Sladesville.
July 11. fourth Sunday after Trinity, M P, S George's, Hyde county.
July 12 Monday, E P, Fairfield.
July 13 Tuesday, E P, Swan Quarter.
July 18, fifth Sunday after Trinity, M P, S Paul's, Beaufort.
July 18, fifth Sunday after Trinity, E P, S Clement's, Beaufort.
Com.—Communion.
E P—Evening prayer.
M P—Morning prayer.

Holy communion at all morning services.

The children catechized when practicable.

The Vestries will please be prepared to meet the Bishop

Offerings to be for Diocesan Missions unless otherwise announced.

His Style.

A clerk in a Chicago bookstore was surprised not long ago when a young lady came into the store and said to him, "I want to buy a present of a book for a young man." "Yes, miss," said he. "What kind of a book do you want?" "Why, a book for a young man?" "Well—but what kind of a young man?" "Oh, he's tall and has light hair, and he always wears blue neckties!"—Exchange.

How few of us stop to count good health as a great blessing? We are so busy grumbling over some financial wrong that we forget that all the money in the world would profit us but little if we were invalids.

"Sir," said Dr. Johnson to a friend, commenting upon a widower who remarried, though his wedded life had been unhappy, "it is the triumph of hope over experience."

Wholesale Prices Current.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

BAGGING—		
2 lb Jute		6¼
Standard		7
WESTERN SMOKED—		
Hams ₩ lb	12	14
Sides ₩ lb	6	7
Shoulders ₩ lb	6	6¼
DRY SALTED—		
Sides ₩ lb	5¼	5½
Shoulders ₩ lb	4½	5¼
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—		
Second-hand, each	1 00	1 10
New New York, each	1 35	1 40
New City, each	1 30	1 40
BEESWAX ₩ lb	22	23
BRICKS—		
Wilmington ₩ M	6 00	7 00
Northern	9 00	14 00
BUTTER—		
North Carolina ₩ lb	10	16
Northern	18	25
CORN MEAL—		
Per Bushel, in sacks	43	45
Virginia Meal	43	45
COTTON TIES—₩ bundle		75
CANDLES—₩ lb—		
Sperm	18	25
Adamantine	8	10
CHEESE—₩ lb—		
Northern Factory	11	13½
Dairy, Cream	12	13
State		10
COFFEE—₩ lb—		
Laguyra	20	
Rio	8½	13½
DOMESTICS—		
Sheeting, 4-4, ₩ yard		5½
Yarns, ₩ bunch	18	20
EGGS—₩ dozen		10
FISH—		
Mackerel, No 1, ₩ barrel	22 00	30 00
Mackerel, No 1, ₩ half-barrel	11 00	15 00
Mackerel, No 2, ₩ barrel	16 00	18 00
Mackerel, No 2, ₩ half-barrel	8 00	9 00
Mackerel, No 3, ₩ barrel	13 00	14 00
Mullets, ₩ barrel	3 00	3 00
Mullets, ₩ pork barrel	5 75	6 50
N C Roe Herring, ₩ keg	3 00	3 25
Dry Cod, ₩ lb	5	10
Extra	3 35	3 50
FLOUR—₩ barrel—		
Low grade	3 25	3 35
Choice		4 00
Straight	4 30	4 50
First Patent		5 25
GLUE—₩ lb	7½	8½
GRAIN—₩ bushel—		
Corn, from store, bags—White	43	45
Car load, in bags—White	42	43
Oats, from store	30	32½
Oats, Rust Proof	45½	
Cow Peas		1 10
HIDES, ₩ lb—		
Green		6
Dry		8
HAY, ₩ 100 lbs—		
Clover Hay	80	85
Rice Straw		50
Eastern		1 00
Western	90	95
North River		85
HOOP IRON, ₩ lb		3
LARD, ₩ lb—		
Northern	5	5½
North Carolina	6	10
LIME, ₩ barrel	1 15	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed), ₩ M feet—		
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	15 00
MOLASSES, ₩ gallon—		
Barbados, in hhds		28
Barbados, in bbls		30
Porto Rico, in hhds		26
Porto Rico, in bbls		28
Sugar-House, in hhds	12	14
Sugar-House, in bbls	14	15
Syrup, in bbls	15	25
NAILS, ₩ keg, Cut 60d basis	1 50	1 60
PORK, ₩ barrel—		
City Mess	9 00	9 50
Rump	8 75	9 00
Prime	8 75	9 00
ROPE, ₩ lb	10	22
SALT, ₩ sack, Alum		75
Liverpool		60
Lisbon		60
American	55	60
On 125 lb Sacks	[illegible]	[illegible]
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ₩ M	5 00	6 00
Common	1 50	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	3 50
SUGAR, ₩ lb—Standard Granu'd	4 13-16	5
Standard A		
White Ex. C		4 1-16
Extra C, Golden		4⅜
C. Yellow		4
SOAP, ₩ lb—Northern	3¼	4
STAVES, ₩ M—W. O. barrel	6 00	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		10 00
TIMBER, ₩ M feet—Shipping		
Mill, Prime		
Mill, Fair	6 50	4 50
Common Mill	4 00	6 00
Inferior to Ordinary		
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed		
₩ M 6x24 heart	7 50	8 50
Sap	5 00	6 00
5x24 Heart	5 00	6 00
Sap	4 00	5 00
6x20 Heart	4 00	5 00
Sap	5 00	6 00
TALLOW, ₩ lb	4	5
WHISKEY, ₩ gallon—Northern	1 00	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	2 00
WOOL ₩ lb—Unwashed	8	13

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, July 8.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market steady at 23¾ cents per gallon for machine-made casks, and 23¼ cents for country casks.

ROSIN.—Market firm at $1 35 per bbl for Strained and $1 30 for Good Strained.

TAR—Market firm at $1.15 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm: $1 30 per barrel for Hard, 1 80 for Yellow Dip and 1 90 for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine steady, 29¼, 28c; rosin firm, $1 32½, 1 37½; tar, quiet, $1 15, crude turpentine dull, $1 30 1 70, 1 80.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	233
Rosin	646
Tar	54
Crude Turpentine	35

Receipts same day last year—205 casks spirits turpentine, 609 bbls rosin, 93 bbls tar, 24 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 7⅜c for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	5⅜	cts ₩ lb
Good Ordinary	6⅝	" "
Low Middling	7⅜	" "
Middling	7⅜	" "
Good Middling	8 1-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 7⅛c.

Receipts—0 bales; same day last year 0.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 60@65c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 70c; Fancy, 80c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 45@50c; Fancy, 50c.

CORN—Firm: 42½@45 cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—65@70 cents per bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; Hams 8 to 9c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; Sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2.25; six inch, $2 25 to 3.25; seven inch, $5 50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $5.00 to 8.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 8—Evening.—Money on call easy at 1@1½ per cent., last loan at 1¼ and closed offered at 1@1¼ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@4 per cent. Sterling exchange was firm; actual business in bankers' bills 487 for demand; 485¾@486 for sixty days. Posted rates 486½@487½ and 488@488½. Commercial bills 485. Silver certificates 60¾@60⅝. Government bonds were easier; fives, registered, 114⅝; fives, coupon, 114⅝; fours, registered, 111⅝; fours, coupon, 112⅝; twos, registered, 98½. State bonds dull; North Carolina sixes 126; North Carolina fours 103. Railroad bonds firm.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 8—Rosin quiet; strained common to good $1 72½@1 75. Spirits turpentine quiet at 25¾@26¾c.

CHARLESTON, July 8.—Spirits turpentine firm at 23¾c: sales — casks. Rosin firm; sales — barrels: B C, $1 20 D E $1 25, F, G $1 35, H $1 50, I $1 60, K $1 60. M $1 70, N $1 75, W G $1 90, W W $3 40.

SAVANNAH, July 9.—Spirits turpentine steady at 24¼c; sales 150 casks; receipts 1,618 casks. Rosin firm; sales 6 953 barrels; receipts 4,093 barrels; quotations closed at: A, B, C, D $1 30, E $1 35, F $1 40, G $1 45, H $1 60, I $1 65 K $1 65. M $1 75, N $1 85. W G $2 00, W W $2 25@2 35.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 8—The cotton market opened steady; near months on the first call showed a loss of one to two points, while the new crop positions were unchanged at two points higher. During the forenoon there was some pressure until near the close on Liverpool selling orders. Following the first call there was an advance of 5 to 10 points. On the rise there was considerable done on outside investment orders, as well as covering of the local short accounts on report of too much dry hot weather. These reports came largely from Texas and Arkansas and particularly from the former State. Some realizing followed the weather bulletin's indications of possible showers along the Gulf coast in North Texas and North Carolina and South Carolina. During the afternoon our market was quite nervous, alternately firm or weak and finally steady at a net decline of 1 point.

NEW YORK, July 8—Evening.—Cotton firm; middling 7⅞c.

Cotton futures market closed steady; sales 114,800 bales; Jan'y 7 18, Feb'y 7 21, March 7 25, April 7 28, May —, July 7 43, August 7 43, September 7 28, October 7 15, November 7 12, December 7 15.

Spot cotton closed firm; middling uplands 7⅞c; middling gulf 8⅛c; sales 808 bales.

Cotton—net receipts — bales; gross 708 bales; exports to Great Britain — bales; to France 757 bales; to the Continent 200 bales; forwarded 358 bales; sales 803 bales; sales to spinners 133 bales; stock (actual) 94,021 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 895 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,170 bales; to France 751 bales; to the Continent 1,833 bales; stock 165 578 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts 3 759 bales; exports to Great Britain 4 760 bales; to France 1,245 bales; to the Continent 3,558 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 6 597,765 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,989,795 bales; exports to France 698,091 bales; exports to the Continent 2,113,154 bales; to the Channel 5 481 bales.

July 8.—Galveston, quiet at 7 11 16. net receipts 17 bales; Norfolk, firm at 7⅜, net receipts — bales; Baltimore, nominal at 8¼, net receipts — bales; Boston, steady at 7⅞, net receipts 179 bales; Wilmington, firm at 7⅜, net receipts — bales; Philadelphia, firm at 8⅛, net receipts — bales; Savannah, firm at 7½, net receipts 380 bales; New Orleans, quiet at 7½, net receipts 283 bales; Mobile, nominal at 7⅛, net receipts 44 bales; Memphis, firm at 7⅜, net receipts 14 bales; Augusta, steady at 7⅝, net receipts 3 bales; Charleston, steady at 7½, net receipts 1 bale.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Evening—Flour was less active and barely steady at the close; Minnesota patents $4 30@4 40, winter straights $3 95@4 10. Wheat—spot quiet; No. 1 Northern New York 81½c afloat; No 1 Northern Duluth—afloat; options opened steady but sold off under short sales, rallied very sharply on covering, strong cables and foreign buying, only to decline finally under liquidation and light export trade, closing 1c up on July and partially ⅛c up on other months; sales No. 2 red July 77¼@78⅝, closed 78⅛c; September 73⅛@73 1-16c, closed 72⅜c; December 74@74¼c. Corn—spot easy; No. 2 30⅛c at elevator and 31⅛c afloat; options opened weak under better crop news and realizing sales, rallied with wheat, but again weakened owing to unloading and closed ⅛c net lower; July closed 30⅛c; August closed 31⅜c; September 32 3 16@32⅝c, closed 32⅜c. Oats—spot firmer; No. 2 23⅛c; options fairly active and irregular, closing ⅛c higher to ⅛c lower; July 22½@22⅝c, closed 22⅛c; September 22⅛@22⅝c, closed 22⅛. Pork dull. Lard dull; Western steam $4 15, nominal; September $4 35 nominal; refined lard steady: Continent $4 50; South American $5 00; compound $3 87½@4 12½. Butter steady at prices; Western creamery 11@15c; Western factory 7½@10½c; Elgins 15c; imitation creamery 9½@12½c; State dairy 10@14c; do. creamery 11@15c. Cheese quiet; State large 7@7¼c; small fancy 6¾@7⅛c. Western, part skims 4@5½c; full skims 2¼@3. Eggs steady; State and Pennsylvania 12@12½c; Western fresh 10½@11c. Cotton seed oil was steady; prime crude 20c; do. yellow 23½@24c. Petroleum dull. Tallow quiet; city ($2 00 per package) 3⅜; country (packages free) 3½c, as to quality. Rice steady. Molasses quiet. Cabbages, Long Island, per barrel 75@80c. Tomatoes per carrier, Savannah and Charleston, $1 25@1 50; Florida 75c@$1 00. Potatoes quiet; Long Island $2 00@2 25, Southern sweets, new, $3 00@3 25. Coffee—Spot Rio weak; Cordova 11@17c. Sugar—raw firm; refined firm; mould A 5⅛c; standard A 4⅞c; confectioners' A 4¾c; cut-loaf and crushed 5⅛c; powdered 5⅛c; granulated 4⅞c; cubes 5⅛c.

CHICAGO, July 6.—The bloom was shaken off the boom in corn to day by the unloading of some of the big lines of September that had accumulated during the recent advance. It closed at a ⅛ to ⅝c decline. Wheat had considerable foreign encouragement but closed ⅛c lower than it did yesterday. Oats closed unchanged and provisions unchanged to 5c lower.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Cash quotations; Flour firm. Wheat—No. 2 spring 71c; No. 3 spring 63@70½c; No. 2 red at 71c. Corn—No. 2, 26¼@26⅜c. Oats—No. 2 17⅝c; No. 2 white free on board 21⅛c; No. 3 white free on board 22⅛c. Mess pork per barrel, $7 65@7 70. Lard, per 100 lbs $4 05. Short rib sides, loose, $4 30@4 60. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $4 75@5 00. Short clear sides, boxed, $4 75@4 87½. Whiskey $1 19.

The leading futures ranged as follows, opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—July 70⅛, 71⅛, 70, 71c; September 67⅜@67¾, 67⅜, 66@66⅛, 66¼@66⅜c December (new) 68¼@68⅜, 69⅛, 68⅛ 68⅜c Corn—July 26⅛, 26⅜, 26⅛, 26⅛c. September 27⅜@28⅛ 28⅛@28⅜, 27⅜ 27⅜c; December 29⅛, 29⅛, 28⅜, 28⅜c. Oats—No. 2 July 17⅝, 18, 17⅝, 17⅞; September 18⅛@18⅜, 18⅛, 18⅛, 18⅛c. Mess pork—July closed $7 65; September $7 80 7 80, 7 70 7 77½. Lard—July opened and closed $4 05; September $4 17½, 4 17½, 4 10, 4 17½. Short ribs—July closed $4 37½; September $4 50, 4 50, 4 45, 4 47½.

BALTIMORE, July 8—Flour quiet; steady and unchanged. Wheat steady; Southern wheat by sample 70@73½c; do on grade 71¼@73½c. Corn strong; spot and month 30¼@31c; August 31@31½c; September 31¼@31⅝c; steamer mixed 28@28½c; Southern white 33@34c; do yellow 34@35c. Oats steady; No. 2 white Western 25½@26c; No. 2 mixed 23@23½c.

FOREIGN MARKETS

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, July 8—4 P. M.—Cotton—Spot, good business done and prices unchanged. American middling 4 7 32d. Sales of the day were 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export, and including 11,200 American. Receipts 6,000 bales, of which 3 100 were American. Futures opened steady with a moderate demand and closed firm at the advance. American middling (l m c): July 4 12 64d buyer; July and August 4 11 64d seller; August and September 4 7 64@4 8 64d seller; September and October 4 2 64d seller; October and November 3 62-64d seller; November and December 3 59-64@3 60-64d seller; December and January 3 58 64d value; January and February 3 58 64d seller; February and March 3 58-64@3 59 64d buyer; March and April 3 59 64@3 60 64d seller; April and May 3 60 64@3 61 64d seller.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Schr Chas C Lister, 267 tons, Robinson, Norfolk, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Steamer Driver, Robinson, Fayetteville, R R Love.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., July 9, 1897.

SCHOONERS.

Chas C Lister, 267 tons, Robinson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
Marion Hill, 193 tons, Armstrong, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
John C Cottingham, 217 tons, Thomas, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
Chas H Sprague, 260 tons, Harper, Geo Harriss & & Co.
R S Graham, 320 tons, Outten, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BARQUES.

Edith, Sheraton (Br), 314 tons, Mitchell, Fore & Foster.
Hans (Swed), 680 tons, Lenander, Heide & Co.
Cuo na (Br), 472 tons, Dobson, Paterson, Downing & Co.
La Mariuccia (Ital), 583 tons, Imba, Jas T Riley & Co.
Daphne, 505 tons, Madsen, Jas T Riley & Co.

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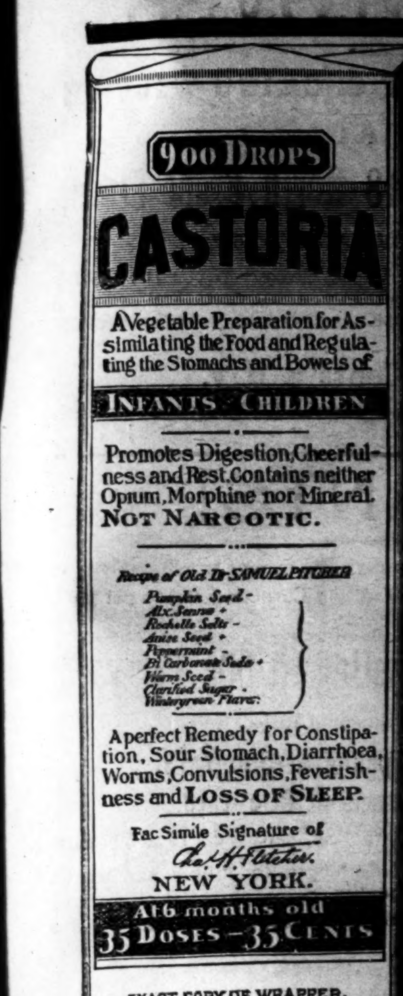

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Aperfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

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CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, Bears the Fac-simile Signature

—OF—

Chas. H. Fletcher.

ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE

THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

A Matter of "U's" and "Double L's."

It may not generally be known, but the United States copyright law is at present doing more than anything else to delay the development of spelling reform in this country. As it stands at present, in order to secure copyright on a work by an English author, the typography and presswork must be done in the United States—this in the interests of American industries. It happens that no law of this sort exists in England, and the result is coming to be that, whenever time will permit, the composition for both countries is done here and a set of plates is sent abroad. This is a direct and definite saving for every one concerned. The English publisher knows, however, that the English public will not stand American spelling. On the other hand, the American public will stand English spelling. The first condition of taking plates is, therefore, that English spelling shall be used throughout. The American publisher has no choice. This is a practice which is growing instead of dying. It is a matter of considerable importance in the publisher's economies, and it cannot be overlooked. At the same time, it is speedily destroying all chance of spelling reform as applied to new books. It may be added that no literary reform which is adopted only by newspapers can be of great weight. The magazines have it in their power to exert great influence, for they do circulate in England, and their spelling is American.—Chap Book.

Unfair to Tommy.

Tommy is a very precocious youngster, and he has an answer for almost every one. A few mornings ago his father was talking to him about sleeping late in the morning.

"Pa," said Tommy, "do you know that light travels 136,360 feet per second?"

"Yes," said the father. "But what of that?"

"Why, if it goes as fast as that, is it any wonder that it gets up in the morning before I do?" asked Tommy.

And the father subsided.—Pearson's Weekly.

There is

No Word so Full of meaning and about which such tender recollections cluster as that of "Mother," yet there are months when her life is filled with pain, dread and suffering, and she looks forward to the final hour with gloomy forebodings, fear and trembling.

"Mother's Friend"

prepares the system for the change taking place, assists Nature to make child-birth easy, and leaves her in a condition more favorable to speedy recovery. It greatly diminishes the danger to life of both mother and child. Sent by express, on receipt of price, $1.00. Book to "Expectant Mothers" free upon application.

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CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

AT DANCING SCHOOL.

The master's old and lean and grim,
And the gout is in his knees,
And, though he says his eyes are dim,
My smallest fault he sees.
Chassez and bow and turn and bow
I try my best to please.
No matter how, there's a frown on his brow
And the gout is in his knees.

He taught my father long ago.
He teaches me today.
A thousand small tired feet, I know,
Have stirred at his chassez.
Chassez and bow and turn and bow
To the girl in pink and gray.
No matter how, there's a frown on his brow,
As he teaches me today.

But what care I how stern he be
If Pink-and-Gray be kind?
Oh, let him frown his best on me
If so he have a mind.
Chassez and bow and turn and bow.
My happy eyes are blind
To the frown on his brow, no matter how,
If Pink-and-Gray be kind.

Oh, let him frown, and frown his fill,
Howe'er he make me stir.
The Caledonian quadrille
Today I dance with her.
Chassez and bow and turn and bow.
The fiddles whiz and whir.
No matter how be the frown on his brow,
Today I dance with her.

• • • • • • • •

Ah, me, what years have slid away,
Sweet Pink-and-Gray, and how,
Since that old Caledonian's day!
They do not dance it now.
Chassez and bow and turn and bow,
And the master, grim and gray,
Has a frown on his brow, and yet somehow
The scholars slip away.

I sit here in the evening's cool,
And see you, Pink-and-Gray,
Lead children to the dancing school,
To the master grim and gray.
Chassez and bow and turn and bow,
I might have walked today—
No matter how, 'twill never be now—
With you, sweet Pink-and-Gray.
—H. C. Bunner in New York Tribune.

NEW YORK'S SKY LINE.

A Particularly Impressive Sight From River Craft.

Scarcely any other great city in the world has such a foreground, or rather such a forewater, as is furnished to New York by the upper bay and the North river. Even more the river than the bay, for the city presents itself "bows on" to the voyager who approaches it from the Narrows and shows in the southern view a confused mass of erections of various forms and formlessness. Even this sight is almost as impressive as it is confusing. But it is only when Governors island and the Battery are cleared that the component parts of this first view in the approach from the sea become detached, and that the panorama begins to unroll itself. For a mile and more it reveals a chain of peaks rising above the horizon, itself a five or six story horizon, and struggling or shooting toward the sky. For another mile, for two miles more, the peaks continue to emerge, but they no longer form a chain.

Fortunately every visitor from Europe and every visitor from the west must get his first sight of New York from the most impressive point of view, and no visitor of any sensibility from either quarter can fail to be immensely impressed. The inland American who regards the prosperity of the chief port of the country as an index of the national prosperity will exult in these huge evidences of that prosperity, and, surveying the long procession of towers, will hail the American metropolis as Mr. Kipling's colonist hails the British metropolis, as

"The bank of the open credit,
The power house of the line."
—Harper's Weekly.

The Mothers of Kings.

Nearly all the kings and queens of Europe are descended from two sisters, daughters of Duke Louis Rudolph of Brunswick-Wolfenbuettel, who died in 1735, and his wife, Christine Louisa, who departed this life in 1747. The elder of the sisters, Princess Elizabeth Christine, subsequent to her conversion to the Catholic church married the prince who afterward became Emperor Charles VI of Germany. Through her daughter, Maria Theresa, she became the ancestor of the house of Hapsburg-Lothringin, Tuscany, Sicily and Modena, and through the marriages of female descendants the reigning families of Portugal, Brazil and Italy, Saxony, the present reigning families of Spain and Bavaria, the Spanish Bourbons and all of the Orleans family. These descendants number, all told, nearly 400. The second sister, Princess Antoinette Amalie, married her cousin, Duke Ferdinand II of Brunswick-Bevern. They had three daughters and one son. One of the girls is the ancestor of the present royal house of Prussia, while through the marriages of other female descendants she is one of the progenitors of the reigning families of Russia, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Baden and The Netherlands. A second girl is the ancestor of the entire house of Coburg, and through it the ruling families of England, Belgium, Portugal and Hesse-Darmstadt. The third girl is the ancestor of the present reigning houses of Denmark, Holstein-Glucksburg, Hesse-Cassel and Greece. The line of the son, the house of Brunswick, became extinct in 1883.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

His Ancestry.

A certain young man from the north bore a letter of introduction to a business man in the south. The letter contained this paragraph:

"He is distantly related to the family of the late Henry Wadsworth Longfellow."

The business man paused at that paragraph, shook hands heartily, and said: "I am glad to meet you, sir, but sorry to hear that Longfellow is dead. I remember him in the real estate business in Birmingham. I knew that he had made an assignment, but not that he had passed away. He was a capital business man in his day."—Atlanta Constitution.

ALMOST A STORY.

It is easy to write a story.

It is easier to write a summer story in winter or a winter story in summer than it is to write either in its proper season.

Because in the dead of winter you can recall the pleasures of summer, and leave out the disagreeable accompaniment of flies and snakes and wood ticks and wilted collars. In summer time you can think of the joys of winter and not come in contact with blue noses, shivering blasts and frosted feet. So, to write a story in zero weather you should begin in the summer.

Let me explain.

Who that was 10 years old at the time does not remember the hurricane that swept over the entire states of Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio in 1860, leaving death and destruction in its wake? That was a long time ago, but we will take it for a starter.

Just as the storm (any other storm would serve the same purpose) was about to break in its fury upon a quiet rural community in Clermont county, O., two "town children," a boy and a girl, aged respectively 10 and 7, were passing along the highway near a farmhouse on the Glisson place, unmindful of the terrors of the approaching storm. The good lady of the house sent one of her sons to warn them of their danger and to bring them into shelter.

The storm spent its fury, and the darkness of night hung like a mantle over the desolate scene of destruction. As soon as it was safe to venture out a courier was dispatched on horseback to notify the distressed parents at New Richmond that the children were safe. He was met by a searching party from home, seeking the precious ones who were supposed to have perished in the awful cyclone.

Right here the boy, who is not the girl's brother, may be dropped out of the story and the one "gallus jay" be introduced as the boy hero.

In the meantime the bright little girl was rapidly winning the hearts of the household in which she had found shelter by her sweet smiles, bright sayings, wonderful dancing and genial disposition, coupled with a fairylike beauty of form and face.

This girl was the petted daughter of a noted steamboat captain who died but a few years ago, and who spent a month's vacation in that country town during that particular summer.

The child remained until morning and was entranced by the freedom of the country. She went away never to return, but her name was mentioned for years afterward in that household, and she was long remembered as a bright ray of sunshine in the midst of a terrible storm.

None ever knew how sad was the heart of one boy on that farm when he realized that in a few short hours he had met and parted from one whose image would ever remain in his heart. And he wondered if he would ever again look upon the bright vision.

• • • • • • • •

Twenty-one years later a stranger, that same "country boy," was standing on the levee at Cairo, Ills., when a New Orleans and Cincinnati packet rounded the bend below. He was in conversation with a river correspondent of a Cincinnati paper.

"That's the Old South, Captain Lew, bound for Cincinnati." He knew the whistle. At the sound of the name of Captain Lew the stranger started, for some of the dim, misty past struggled in his brain.

"Yes, it is the same Captain Lew. His daughter was married some years ago, and her husband, who ran as mate with Captain Lew, was killed in an explosion of their boat a year ago on the Mississippi. She is a widow now and went to New Orleans with her father this trip. She may be on the boat now. Let's go aboard, and I will introduce you to the captain." So said the correspondent after he had heard a brief sketch of the incidents of childhood days. The boat had tied up to the wharf by this time.

Now don't you see how easy it is to write a story?

Now go up into the cabin and see the hearty greeting of the grizzly old captain, who does not fail to remember the incident of the supposed lost child and is profuse in his thanks to the young man even at this late day and winds up his cordial greeting with: "Come back into the cabin and meet Zulema. She will be glad to see you, for she has often spoken of the incident. She seems never to tire of reciting the pleasures of that happy evening."

Before the words were hardly out of his mouth the captain opened a stateroom door, and there stepped out into the blazing light a veritable vision of loveliness—the same childish face, only saddened and beautified, not to say sanctified, by sorrow. The young man's heart seemed to cease its pulsations. Was he only dreaming?

But it took only a little while after introductions and explanations had been made to convince him that she, too, had remembered the first meeting, for she took his hand trustingly and held it while repeating the experiences of that stormy night 300 miles and 21 years away.

The bell rang, goodby was said, the mate cussed, the gangplanks were drawn in, the great wheels turned, the boat glided out in the flickering waves and was lost in the darkness. The woman was on the boat, while the man stood on the levee watching the lights and listening to the wheels upon the water until they dimmed and died away in the distance, even as hope died out in his heart.

• • • • • • • •

Another 15 years have been ticked off by the watch. That's about all of the web of the story. But you can see how easy it would be to make a story out of it by giving the imagination full play. I may write it some day.—Exchange.

Contagion and Infection.

Let me here try to correct what I believe to be a mistake and give rise to confusion. The terms contagion and infection are too often used promiscuously, though they are by no means synonymous. The dissemination of mycotic diseases takes place in different ways. There are those which cannot be communicated from person to person, but spread only by the microbic cause invading the individual. To this class belong malarial fevers produced by spasmodia. Malaria is not contagious; just so, in all probability, cerebro-spinal meningitis. There are, secondly, those which are not communicable from person to person, but through external carriers only, such as soil, water, food, air, clothing and utensils. To that class belong yellow fever and Asiatic cholera. They are infectious. There are, finally, those which may be transmitted directly from a person or indirectly through carriers. To this class belong scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria, variola, influenza, erysipelas and varicella, perhaps also whooping cough. They are contagious and infectious.—Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette.

Tenpins and Tenpin Balls.

Tenpins are made of rock maple and cost $3.50 a set. They formerly cost more, but with a greater demand and increased sales prices have been reduced. A perfectly turned and handsomely polished rock maple pin is a symmetrical and sightly object. Standing in the window of a dealer in this city is a tenpin of birdseye maple which is beautiful and attracts much attention. And birdseye maple would be a good wood for tenpins, but it costs twice as much as rock maple or more, and the beauty spots would scarcely be visible from the other end of a 70 foot alley.

The regulation tenpin is 15 inches high and 15 inches in circumference at the largest part and 2¼ inches in diameter at the base. Pins are sometimes made shorter and sometimes longer and bigger for family alleys, so that they may be knocked down more easily, but 15 inches is the regulation height. Tenpin balls are sometimes made of rosewood, sometimes of maple, but lignum vitæ is the best wood for tenpin balls.

Bowling is more popular now in this country than ever before. Up to about 15 years ago the majority of bowlers here were Germans. Now bowling alleys are provided in many clubs, and there are more public and more private alleys than ever, especially at seashore and country residences, where there are to be found alleys elaborately fitted up with fine woods.—New York Sun.

One of the sweetest pleasures of domestic economy is a poet blacking a white stocking so that it won't show through the fissure of his boots.

Uncut Copies For Reviewers.

It does seem ungracious thus to state it and savoring of indolence, but the English book reviewers complain of the books they receive which are uncut. That important person in the big newspaper office, the exchange editor, never could get through his onerous labors were his journals placed on his table uncut. No man probably ever could rely upon a wife or a daughter to cut the leaves of a book for him, for when they undertake the task they will dip into the volume, read bits here and there and never quite finish the job.

If fully determined, however, to cut, the gentler sex never will knife the index or preface. Then there is some art necessary in cutting a book. Imprimis, you must have a proper paper cutter, for your wife's hairpin is as murderous a tool as is a penholder, a pipestem or your own index finger.

Nevertheless, if the professional reader does cut for himself, there are certain advantages. If the volume is illustrated, he sees the points, and these give clews to the contents. Books are not cut by publishers for the reason that margins should be preserved in case of rebinding, because then an additional sliver has to be taken off. Andrew Lang has been most severe, anathematizing publishers who send him uncut volumes.—New York Times.

The Health Value of a Beard.

Many people are not aware of the benefits, from a health point, derived from wearing beards. They are better respirators than science could ever make.

The hair of the mustache not only absorbs the moisture and miasma fogs, but it strains the air from the dust and soot of our great smoky cities. It acts also in the most scientific manner by taking heat from the warm breath as it leaves the chest and supplying it to the cold air taken in. It is a respirator and a comforter as well, so that with a good, thick, bushy beard, a man might face a blizzard with impunity.

Moffat and Livingstone, the African explorers, and many other travelers, say that at night no wrap could equal the beard.—Pearson's Weekly.

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August 11th, 1897, is the date selected for the special excursion to Providence via Seaboard Air Line and Merchants' & Miners' Transportation Co. Steamer Tickets will only be sold on the 11th, and will be limited to 20 days from date, allowing passengers to return on any regular steamer and train within that limit. The following rates and schedule will apply:

		RATE.	SCHEDULE
Charlotte,	N. C.	19.65	8:23 P. M.
Hamlet,	"	18.10	11:33 P. M.
Lincolnton,	"	20.15	7:10 P. M.
Maxton,	"	18.55	6:12 P. M.
Monroe,	"	19.15	9:40 P. M.
Raleigh,	"	17.50	2:13 A. M.
Rutherfordton,	"	21.25	4:35 P. M.
Sanford,	"	17.50	1.03 A. M.
Shelby,	"	2 70	6:08 P. M.
Wadesboro,	"	18.60	10:31 P. M.
Wilmington,	"	20.30	3.20 P. M.

The steamship "Chatham" will be placed in service on this occasion and the service will be first-class in every respect. Meals and stateroom berth on steamer, going and return, will be furnished holders of these special excursion tickets without extra charge. The capacity of the steamer is of course limited, and application for reservation should be made as early as possible in order to secure the best accommodation. S. A. L. Ticket Agent at Atlanta, Ga., will make reservations and furnish number of rooms occupied. The Passenger Department of the Seaboard Air Line at Portsmouth, Va., has issued an attractive Itinerary of this trip, copies of which will be furnished upon application to any S. A. L. Agent. je 24 tf

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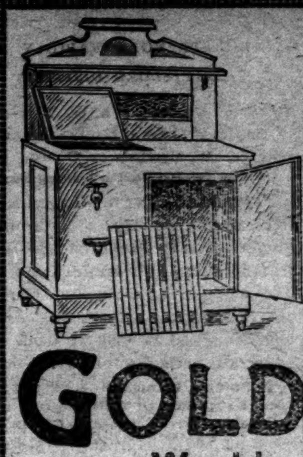

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SCHEDULE IN EFFECT May 30, 1897

WESTWARD.

	No. 41.	No. 403.
Leave Wilmington	*3 20 p m	....
Leave Lumberton	5 26 p m	....
Leave Maxton	6 12 p m	....
Leave Laurinburg	6 28 p m	....
Arrive Hamlet	6 53 p m	....
Leave Hamlet	7 13 p m	*5 1 pm
Leave Rockingham	7 30 p m	5 23am
Leave Wadesboro	8 11 p m	5 54am
Leave Marshville	8 48 p m	6 25am
Arrive Monroe	9 12 p m	6 43am
Leave Monroe	9 35 p m	7 00am
Arrive Charlotte	10 25 p m	7 50am
Arrive Mt. Holly	....	9 30am
Arrive Lincolnton	....	10 20am
Arrive Shelby	....	11 18pm
Arrive Ellenboro	....	11 55pm
Arrive Rutherfordton	....	12 30pm

†8 40 a m Leave......Hamlet......Arrive 6 20pm
10 00 a m Arrive......Cheraw......Leave †5 00pm

EASTWARD.

	No. 38	No. 402.
Leave Rutherfordton	....	*4 35pm
Leave Ellenboro	....	5 15pm
Leave Shelby	....	5 55pm
Leave Lincolnton	....	6 56pm
Leave Mt. Holly	....	7 52pm
Leave Charlotte	*5 10 am	8 28pm
Arrive Monroe	5 55 am	9 10pm
Leave Monroe	6 05 am	9 40pm
Leave Marshville	6 26 am	....
Leave Wadesboro	7 01 am	10 31pm
Leave Rockingham	7 41 am	11 05pm
Arrive Hamlet	7 55 am	11 20pm
Leave Hamlet	8 10 am	....
Leave Laurinburg	8 46 am	....
Leave Maxton	9 05 am	....
Leave Lumberton	9 51 am	....
Arrive Wilmington	12 05 pm	....

NORTHWARD.

Leave Hamlet	*8 15am	*11 20pm
Arrive Raleigh	11 30am	2 16am
Arrive Portsmouth	5 50pm	7 25am
Arrive Richmond	*6 50pm	*8 15am
Arrive Washington	11 10pm	12 31pm
Arrive New York	6 53am	6 23pm

SOUTHWARD.

Leave Monroe	*9 48am	*9 25pm
Arrive Abbeville	11 05am	1 40am
Arrive Athens	1 15pm	3 45am
Arrive Atlanta (Central Time)	2 50pm	5 20am

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V. E. McBEE, Gen Supt.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
General Offices, Portsmouth, Va.
feb 17 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R'y

Schedule in Effect May 30th, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE WILMINGTON.

12.15 P. M., Daily. Arrives Fayetteville 3 35 p. m., Sanford 5.02 p. m., Ore Hill 5.52 p. m., Greensboro 7.25 p. m., Walnut Cove 9.03 p. m., Mt. Airy 11.00 p. m. Connects with Southern Railway at Greensboro, arriving Salisbury 8.50 p. m. Asheville 12.12 a. m., Knoxville 4.00 a. m., Chattanooga 7.40 a. m., Nashville 1.35 p. m., Charlotte 10.00 p. m., Atlanta 6.10 a. m., Danville 12.00 night, Lynchburg 1.58 a. m., Charlottesville 3.35 a. m., Washington 6.42 a. m., Baltimore 8 00 a. m., Philadelphia 10.15 a. m., New York 12.43 p. m.

TRAINS ARRIVE WILMINGTON.

4.30 P. M., Daily, from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Charlottesville, Lynchburg, Danville, Mt. Airy, Walnut Cove, Greensboro, Nashville, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Asheville, Salisbury, Atlanta, Charlotte and all points North, South and West.

LOCAL FREIGHT TRAIN NO. 8.

Leaves Wilmington 6 05 p. m., arrives Fayetteville 11.50 p. m. Passenger coach attached to this train.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager.
W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
jy 1 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co

New York, Wilmington, N. C
AND
Georgetown, S. C., Lines.

New York for Wilmington.

CROATAN,	Saturday,	July 10
PAWNEE,	Saturday,	July 17

Wilmington for New York.

PAWNEE,	Saturday,	July 10
CROATAN,	Saturday,	July 17

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

CROATAN,	Tuesday,	July 13
PAWNEE,	Tuesday,	July 20

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je 16 tf

The Sampson Democrat.

Published Every Thursday.

L. A. BETHUNE, Editor and Prop'r.

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ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 27, 1897.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.00 A M No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.40 a m, Warsaw 10.53 a m, Goldsboro 11.36 a m, Wilson 12.46 p m, Rocky Mount 1.20 p m, Tarboro 2.50 p m, Weldon 3.29 p m, Petersburg 5.54 p m, Richmond 6.50 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, †Boston 3.00 p m.

DAILY 7.15 P M No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.55 p m, Warsaw 9.10 p m, Goldsboro 10.10 p m, Wilson 11.06 p m, †Tarboro 6.45 a m, Rocky Mount 11.57 p m, Weldon 1.44 a m, †Norfolk 10.30 a m, Petersburg 3.24 a m, Richmond 4.20 a m, Washington 7.41 a m, Baltimore 9.05 a m, Philadelphia 11.25 a m, New York 2.03 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.40 P M No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.55 p m, Chadbourn 5.29 p m, Marion 6.41 p m, Florence 7.25 p m, Sumter 8.43 p m, Columbia 10.05 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.10 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.20 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.30 a m, St. Augustine 10.20 a m, Tampa 5.45 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1.03 p m, *New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.50 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.12 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.40 a m No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.20 p m, Weldon 9.43 p m, †Tarboro 6.01 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 7.03 a m, Warsaw 7.54 a m, Magnolia 8.07 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.[illegible] p m No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9.25 a m, Sanford 2.19 p m, Jacksonville 7.00 p m, Savannah 12.45 night, Charleston 5.30 a m, Columbia 5.50 a m, Atlanta 8.20 a m, Macon 9.30 a m, Augusta 3.05 p m, Denmark 4.55 p m, Sumter 6.45 a m, Florence 8.55 a m, Marion 9.34 a m, Chadbourn 10.35 a m, Lake Waccamaw 11.06 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4.10 p m, Halifax 4.28 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.20 p m, Greenville 6.57 p m, Kinston 7.55 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.50 a m, Greenville 8.52 a m. Arriving Halifax at 11.18 a m, Weldon 11.33 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.20 a m and 1.00 p m, arrive Parmele 9.10 a m and 2.40 p m; returning leaves Parmele 9.35 a m and 6.30 p m, arrives Washington 11.00 a m and 7.30 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5.30 p m, Sunday, 4.05 p m, arrives Plymouth 7.40 p m and 6 p m, returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7.50 a m, and Sunday 9 a m. Arrive Tarboro 10.05 a m and 11 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7.10 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 8.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9.00 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 10.25 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8.35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 8.2[illegible] a m and 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m and 11.[illegible] a m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.10 a m, arrive Latta 9.30 a m, Dillon 9.42 a m, Rowland 10.00 a m, returning leaves Rowland 6.10 p m, arrives Dillon 6.30 p m, Latta 6.44 p m, Pee Dee 7.08 p m, daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.30 a m, Chadbourn 10.40 a m, arrive Conway 1.00 p m, leave Conway 2.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.40 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6.42 p m, Manning 7.10 p m, arrive Lane's 7.48 p m, leave Lanes 8.36 a m, Manning 9.05 a m, arrive Sumter 9.35 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.55 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 9.14 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday 8.55 a m, arrive Darlington 9.28 a m, Cheraw 10.40 a m, Wadesboro 2.25 p m, leave Florence daily except Sunday 8.10 p m, arrive Darlington 8.40 p m, Hartsville 9.35 p m, Bennettsville 9.36 p m, Gibson 10 p m. Leave Florence Sunday only 9 a m, arrive Darlington 9.27 a m, Hartsville 10.10 a m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday 6.15 a m, Bennettsville 6.41 a m, arrive Darlington 7.40 a m. Leave Hartsville daily except Sunday 6.30 a m, arrive Darlington 7.15 a m, leave Darlington 7.45 a m, arrive Florence 8.15 a m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3 p m, Cheraw 5.15 p m, Darlington 6.29 p m, arrive Florence 7.00 a m. Leave Hartsville Sunday only 7 a m, Darlington 7.45 a m, arrive Florence 8.10 a m.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.16 p m, arrive Selma 3.00 p m, Smithfield 3.08 p m, Dunn 3.50 p m, Fayetteville 4.40 p m, 1.14 a m, Rowland 6.10 p m, returning leave Rowland 10.00 a m, Fayetteville 11.20 a m, 10.20 p m, Dunn 12.07 p m, Smithfield 12.48 p m, Selma 1.00 p m, arrive Wilson 1.42 p m, 12.10 a m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Sumter 4.40 a m, Creston 5.32 a m, arrive Denmark 6.30 a m. Returning leave Denmark 4.55 p m, Creston 5.47 p m, Sumter 6.40 p m. Daily.

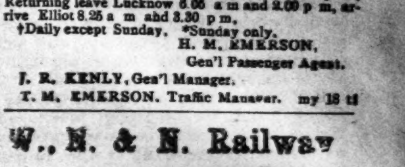
Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5.45 a m, arrive Pregnalls 9.15 a m. Returning leaves Pregnalls 10 p m, arrives Creston 3.50 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliott 11.10 a m and 7.45 p m, arrive Lucknow 1 p m and 8.45 p m. Returning leave Lucknow 6.05 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Elliott 8.25 a m and 3.30 p m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. my 18 tf

W., N. & N. Railway



In Effect Sunday, May 17, 1896

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

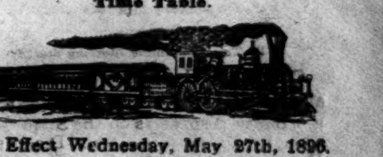
NORTH BOUND #6	NORTH BOUND †8	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND †7	SOUTH BOUND §5
A M	P M		P M	P M
	3 00	—WILMINGTON— Lv...Walnut street...Ar	12 40	
7 00	3 10	Lv...Surry street...Ar	12 30	3 25
9 50		Ar...Jacksonville...Lv		12 05
11 00	3 58	Lv... " ...Lv	10 42	10 25
11 58	4 30	Lv...Maysville...Lv	10 09	9 18
12 30	4 44	Lv...Pollocksville...Lv	9 55	8 50
1 30	5 20	Ar...Newbern...Lv	9 20	8 00
	P M		A M	

Nos. 5 and 6 mixed trains.
Nos. 7 and 8 passenger trains.
Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.
Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Steamer Geo. D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.
*Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
‡Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
†Daily except Sunday.

H. A. WHITING, General Manager.
J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager. my 22 tf

Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad

Time Table.



In Effect Wednesday, May 27th, 1896.

GOING EAST. 3 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	GOING EAST. Leave	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. 4 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	GOING WEST. Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 20	Goldsboro	11 25	
....	4 12	Kinston	10 32	
5 15	5 25	Newbern	9 17	9 36
6 37	6 42	Morehead City	8 02	8 07
P. M	P M		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11 35 a m., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 p. m., and with W. N. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 p. m., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 p. m. No. 1 train also connects with W. N. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

S. L. DILL, Sup't.
ma 27 tf

BIG G. CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

CURE YOURSELF!

Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

jan 21

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1897

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Twenty Thousand Delegates at the Convention in San Francisco—Addresses—Presentation of Badge Banners.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—With the daylight this morning began the prayer meetings of the Christian Endeavorers. Services were held in all the principal churches, the subject being the same in each—"Prayer for the Convention."

Long before the hour appointed for the opening of the convention every seat in the vast pavilion, which accommodated over 10,000 people, was occupied, women predominating.

Promptly at 9 40 the great gathering was called to order by Rev. E. R. Wilke, of this city, and after a musical welcome by the choir brief devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Philip P. King, of Benton, Texas. Then the welcome of the committee of '97 was delivered by Rola V. Watt.

After the applause which followed the remarks of Mr. Watt had subsided the welcome of the Golden Gate pastors was given by Rev. John Hemphill. Dr. Hemphill's address was eloquently delivered and evoked much enthusiasm.

Lieutenant Governor Jeter then ascended the platform and in a brief but well expressed speech welcomed the delegates and their friends on behalf of the State of California. An anthem was rendered by the choir, and in behalf of the visiting Endeavorers, Rev. Ira Landrith, of Nashville, Tenn., responded to the various addresses of welcome.

The annual address by President Clark was listened to with close attention.

During the day and evening meetings were held at different places, the largest assembly being at Mechanics' Pavilion. Here occurred the presentation of the badge banner to the country making the greatest proportionate gain in number of societies during the last twelve months, which has been in possession of Scotland during the past year. It was won by Ireland, and was presented in behalf of the United Society by Rev Charles A. Dickinson, of Boston.

The junior badge banner, given for the greatest proportionate increase in number of societies during the last twelve months, was awarded to Spain. It was presented by W. H. Vogler, of Indianapolis, in a neat address. It had been in possession of Mexico.

The badge banner for the greatest increase in the number of societies during the past year, which had been held by England, was retained and presented to the same country, the address being delivered by Rev. W. J. Darby, of Evansville.

Denominational rallies were held in thirty-two churches this afternoon. All were largely attended.

During the afternoon the Mechanics' Pavilion presented a scene of constant activity, the arrival and registration of delegates continuing without intermission. More than twenty thousand are now in the city and several thousand will be added to the number before the end of the week.

AROUND THE WORLD.

Remarkable Journey Made by Frank Burton of New York City.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 8—Eighteen months ago to-day Frank Burton left the City Hall on a trip around the world. He began the journey as the result of a wager by two prominent sporting men in this city. One, who was an admirer of Burton, declared that he could go around the world, starting without a cent in his pocket, and make the trip without begging, borrowing or stealing a dollar. Each of these two men staked $5,000 on the trip. When Burton left the City Hall he had in his pocket a pass to Albany, which Mayor Strong had handed to him. The pass had been intrusted with the Mayor by Steve Brodie. Officer Kennel gave Burton five cents to pay his elevated railroad fare to the Grand Central Depot.

This afternoon Burton walked into the Mayor's office, his journey completed. He comes to New York with $3,000 earned on the trip, and to-night will receive $3,500 of the money wagered on the trip.

The young man carried with him several pass books containing the signatures of mayors, chiefs of police, sporting men, actors and others from all parts of the world. Every man who wrote his name in the books attested the fact that Burton was carrying out the terms of the wager made in this city.

Burton says that he was ill with typhoid fever for fourteen weeks in Shanghai, and that he was wrecked on the steamer Angie Maud in the Indian ocean. The steamer ran upon a reef and was a total loss.

OUTRAGE AND MURDER.

A Fiendish Crime in Clinton County, Pennsylvania.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BELLEFONTE, PA., July 8—Haneyville, just across the county line in Clinton county, was the scene of a fiendish crime this morning, in which the victim (a 7-year-old girl) was criminally assaulted and then murdered. The residents of the town are filled with keenest indignation and are making strenuous efforts to find the murderer, of whom no clue has yet been discovered.

The child's name is Crider, and she had a home in the family of Isaac Leboe. This morning the family was absent from home at market and the little one was left in the care of an older boy, who is feeble-minded and unable to talk. When the return was made from the market, the child was missed. A search was kept up for several hours, when the body was found lying in the roadway. There was every indication that she had been assaulted and then killed.

CREATES A SENSATION.

Discovery of Shortage in Accounts of State Dispensary Officials in South Carolina.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 8.—Shortages amounting to $15,000 of the moneys due by county dispensers to the State were brought to light by the Dispensary Board of Control to-day. The books are in such a state that no report can be made of all the shortage, but it is probable that the total sum will be much larger. For the period between March 28th, 1895, and November 30th, 1896, the shortage is $12 703,82. Examination reveals the fact that the bonds given by the dispensers who have fallen behind in their accounts are in each case worthless and that no steps have been taken to punish any of the offenders. The showing has created a sensation.

"NATIONAL DEMOCRATS."

Talk of Placing an Independent Ticket in the Field in Ohio.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

COLUMBUS, O., July 8.—At a meeting of the State Executive Committee of the "National Democrats," the State Central Committee was instructed to call a convention some time in September for the purpose of placing an independent State ticket in the field. It was also decided to ask the county organizations of the party to place independent legislative tickets in the field. At the State convention a candidate for U. S. Senator will be endorsed.

SENATE AND HOUSE.

UNEVENTFUL SESSIONS YESTERDAY IN BOTH BODIES.

Deficiency Appropriation Bill Under Consideration in the Senate—Tariff Bill Sent to the House and Conferees Appointed.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 8—The session of the Senate to-day was uneventful, the Deficiency Appropriation bill carrying $7,811,465, being considered throughout the day. Among its provisions is one accepting the invitation of France to participate in the Paris Exposition of 1900. The bill was not completed up to the time of adjournment.

During the day Senator Berry, of Arkansas, offered a resolution requesting the President to demand of Spain the release of Ona Melton, one of the Competitor prisoners. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

An effort was made to have the pending Pacific Railroad resolution taken up, but the Appropriation bill was held to have the right of way.

The committee amendment accepting the invitation of France to take part in the international exposition in Paris in 1900 and authorizing the President to appoint a special commissioner, at a salary of $5,000, to secure space and arrange for a proper exhibit, caused extended discussion, but was finally agreed to.

A new committee amendment was agreed to, appropriating $6,000 in full indemnity to the heirs of the Italians lynched in Louisiana in 1896

Senator Butler, of North Carolina, offered an amendment limiting the cost of armor plate for new battleships to $300 per ton, and providing for a Government armor plant if private bids were not within $300. This amendment went over.

At 5 20 the bill was laid aside and after an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House to-day sent the Tariff bill to conference. Chairman Dingley, Payne of New York, Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Hopkins of Illinois, and Grosvenor of Ohio, Republicans, and Bailey of Texas, McMillin of Tennessee and Wheeler of Alabama, Democrats, were appointed conferees.

A lively incident occurred immediately after the reading of the journal. Mr. Lewis of Washington, was on his feet clamoring for recognition, as the journal had been approved, but the chair announced a message from the Senate. Amid a burst of applause from the Republican side Secretary Cox of the Senate then announced the passage of House bill 379 (the Tariff bill), with sundry amendments, upon which the Senate requested a conference.

Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Republican, and Mr. Lewis both claimed the attention of the floor as soon as the message from the Senate had been read. Mr. Dalzell had a special order from the Committee on Rules to present and the Speaker was disposed to recognize him but Mr. Lewis loudly demanded to be heard on a matter of the highest privilege, affecting the integrity of the House. At last the chair decided to hear Mr. Lewis, who proceed in an excited manner to declare that the House was a disorganized body without legality and that constitutionally it was dissolved. He continued amid many interruptions and calls for the regular order. At last the Speaker put an end to Mr. Lewis' speech by ruling that he had not presented a question of privilege.

Mr. Lewis attempted to appeal, but the chair declined to entertain the appeal. Mr. Lewis thereupon subsided, and Mr. Dalzell offered the special order agreed upon by the Committee on Rules.

It provided that immediately upon its presentation it should be in order to move to non-concur in the Senate amendment to the Tariff bill and agree to the conference asked for by the Senate, with provision for the appointment of conferees and the renumbering of the paragraphs of the bill.

"If we adopt this order and send the bill to conference will opportunity be given to move concurrence at a future time?" asked Mr. Swanson, of Virginia, Democrat.

"That depends on the action of the House," replied Mr. Dalzell.

When Mr. Dalzell concluded he yielded ten minutes to Mr. Bailey, the minority leader, but at the latter's request increased it to twenty minutes. Mr. Bailey in turn yielded a portion of his time to Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, and Mr. Swanson, of Virginia. The former tried to offer an amendment to the special order setting aside to-morrow for the consideration of the Senate Cuban belligerency resolution and Saturday for the consideration of the Bankruptcy bill; but Mr. Dalzell said he had not yielded for the purpose of an amendment; besides he submitted that the amendment was not germane.

Mr. McMillin argued that if the House was to proceed at last to do business, those matters should be disposed of. "You should enact legislation," said he, "to release the people from the bankruptcy into which you are thrusting them, and to aid the people of Cuba in their struggle for freedom."

Mr. Swanson contended that the House should have an opportunity to vote on such of the amendments as they now desired to act upon.

Mr. Bailey, in closing the debate for his side, said if the minority had been given assurances of a reasonable time for debate when the conference report was presented to the House, the adoption of the special order would not have been antagonized.

He defended the course of the Democrats in the Senate, showing that no attempt had been made there to delay action on a partisan tariff measure and contrasted with that the refusal of the House to consider the Cuban belligerency resolution and the bankruptcy bill, which, he said, were approved by the overwhelming sentiment of the people. Mr. Bailey's allusion to Cuba was warmly applauded by the Democrats who renewed their demonstration when Mr. Bailey said that the President had found time to send a special ambassador three thousand miles to attend the festivities in honor of an European monarch, but none to send even a message of sympathy to people struggling for freedom at our very doors.

Mr. Dalzell, in closing the debate, said that there was no doubt that a reasonable time would be allowed for debate on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered—143 to 107—and the resolution was adopted—148 to 104.

Mr. Dingley, in pursuance of its provisions, moved that the Senate amendments be non-concurred in and that the House agree to the conference asked for by the Senate. Adopted.

The House spent the remainder of the afternoon under the special order adopted last week listening to eulogies on the life and public services of Judge Holman.

At 5 o'clock, as a further mark of respect, the House adjourned.

Appointment of fourth class postmasters for North Carolina were made yesterday as follows: Barnard, C. A. Nichols; Bota, D. G. Bryson; Rosindale, D. T. Perry; Sandy Springs, A. S. Arledge; Zeb, K. I. Thomason.

PROTECT YOURSELF against sickness and suffering by keeping your blood rich and pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Weak, thin, impure blood is sure to result in disease.

HOOD'S PILLS are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, biliousness, etc.

SENATOR ISHAM G. HARRIS.

DIED YESTERDAY AT HIS RESIDENCE IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

Tennessee's War Governor and One of the Most Distinguished Leaders of the Democratic Party in the South—His Congressional Career Began Nearly Fifty Years Ago.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 8—Senator Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, died at his residence here a few minutes before 5 o'clock this afternoon. The Senator had been growing constantly weaker for several days past, the intense Summer heat which has prevailed greatly debilitating him and no doubt hastening his end. This morning the Senator revived somewhat, but only temporarily. During the afternoon he sank rapidly and passed away peaceably. There were present at his bedside when death came, his son, Mr Edward K. Harris and the latter's wife; Representative Benton McMillan, of Tennessee; Miss Polk, from his native State, and the members of the household where the Senator had lived for some time. Another son, Charles H Harris, not realizing the end was so near, had left the house a short while before death came

Probably no man in public life had been identified with more of the history of this country than Senator Harris. He had almost completed his 79th year, having been born in February, 1818, and first became a member of Congress in 1849. His Congressional career thus began earlier than that of any member of either House, ante-dating Senators Morrill and Sherman by seven years, and Hon. Galusha A. Grow, now a member of the House from Pennsylvania, by one year. Mr. Harris had, when he was elected to the national House of Representatives, already become a man of State reputation in Tennessee, having the year previously served as Presidential elector on the Democratic ticket, and two years before being elected a member of the Legislature of the State. Mr. Harris was three times in succession before the war, beginning in 1857, elected Governor of his State, and was serving in that capacity when the war broke out. He took a pronounced stand for the Southern Confederacy and was known as one of the Southern war Governors. The vicissitudes of conflict rendered a frequent change of residence necessary and he was often with the army in the field. He attached himself at different times to the staffs of Gens. Albert Sidney Johnston, Joseph E. Johnson, Beauregard and Bragg. Albert Sidney Johnston fell from his horse into Senator Harris' arms when he received his death wound.

After Lee's surrender Mr. Harris was one of a small party of political refugees who escaped to Mexico, going across the country on horseback. Parson Brownlow, who had become the military Governor of Tennessee, offered a large reward in a characteristically worded poster for the capture of his predecessor, but the latter remained at s nt from the country until his return was safe. He remained in Mexico for several months, going thence to England, where he resided until 1867, when he returned to Memphis and resumed his practice of the law.

Mr. Harris was allowed to follow the pursuits of the private citizen until 1877, when he was elected to the United States Senate, defeating Hon. L L Hawkins, Republican. He remained a member of the Senate ever since and would have completed his twentieth consecutive year in that body on the 4th of next March if he had lived to that date. He had been four times elected to the Senate, the last in 1895, and his term would not have expired until 1901.

Senator Harris had received almost all the honors that the Senate could bestow. He was President pro tempore during the 53rd Congress, a leading member of the committees of Finance and Rules and also of the Democratic advisory or steering committee. He has long been awarded by common consent the front place on both sides of the chamber in parliamentary questions, and in recent years he had been more frequently heard in expounding these questions than in the elucidation of other subjects. He was possessed of a very positive manner and never failed to throw into his statements concerning parliamentary practice, the fullest of which he was capable.

Senator Harris had not been especially active in the Senate since the passage of the Wilson-Gorman tariff act in 1894 He was one of the three Democratic Senators entrusted with the arduous duty of putting the bill in shape in committee, and he was delegated to control the parliamentary work of getting the bill through the Senate. Although then a man of advanced years, his energies never seemed to flag. He was at his post of duty day and night.

Senator Harris was a native of Tennessee. His father was a planter who had emigrated to the State from North Carolina. He was admitted to the bar in 1841.

The remains will lie in State in the hall of the Senate on Saturday morning, and during the afternoon funeral services will be held in the Senate chamber. Accompanied by committees of the Senate and the House the body will be taken to Memphis, leaving here after the Senate ceremonies. On Monday the remains will lie in state for a few hours at Nashville. The interment will be in Elmwood cemetery at Memphis.

A SHREWD SWINDLER.

Sidney Lascelles Alias Lord Beresford Again a Defaulter and a Fugitive.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ATLANTA, GA., July 8—Sidney Lascelles, alias "Lord Beresford," of Georgia a shrewd swindler known throughout the country, who was recently pardoned out of the State Penitentiary and immediately established himself in business at Fitzgerald, the Grand Army colony in Georgia, is again a defaulter and a fugitive from justice. Lascelles ingratiated himself with the people of Fitzgerald, and quickly became one of its most popular citizens, marrying the daughter of the wealthiest man in town. Last Friday he left for Savannah, and has not been seen since. Warrants have been issued for his arrest for cheating and swindling. His peculations from citizens of Fitzgerald and non-resident wholesale houses amount to about $10,000.

THE RUIZ CASE.

Claim for Indemnity to be Urged Against the Spanish Government.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 8—The State Department officials, after weeks of hard work, have completed the preparation of our case in the prosecution of the Ruiz claim, and after receiving the approval of the President it will be turned over to Minister Woodford for presentation to the Madrid Foreign Office when he sails from New York on the 28th inst. In the preparation of this case Mr. Calhoun, the United States special commissioner, has contributed the principal part, but the law officers of the State Department have done much to present the facts collected by him in the strongest light and establish a good basis for the claim of indemnity originally fixed at $150,000, which is to be urged against the Spanish Government.

Nine children died suddenly in New York city yesterday, and their deaths were due indirectly to the heat. Seven persons were prostrated in the streets.

COAL MINERS' STRIKE

GAINING STRENGTH RAPIDLY IN THE PITTSBURG DISTRICT.

Nineteen Thousand Men Idle—Trouble Expected at Ohio Mines—Deputy U. S. Marshals on Guard.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PITTSBURG, July 8.—The close of the third day of the miners' strike finds the diggers gaining strength rapidly in the Pittsburg district, elating the officials and men correspondingly. The net result of the struggle up to date, as gleaned from unbiased as well as from partisan sources is about as follows:

Nineteen thousand men idle; almost total suspension of work along the Monongahela river; suspension practically total on the Wheeling divisions of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad only about 150 men working there; all of the railroad mines closed down with the exception of the M. A. Hanna & Co. mines along the Panhandle, the New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Company and a few individual mines which can have but little effect on the situation.

The Hanna mines have about one-third of their usual number of men at work, and this slight increase over yesterday appears to be the only advantage the operators have gained.

The coming out of the men along the Baltimore and Ohio is a decided victory for the miners, because these men were working under an iron clad agreement, and by their loyalty to their brethren forfeit $8,000 in wages which the company holds out.

The situation as to the supply of coal cannot be called serious as yet because there are from 12 to 15,000,000 of bushels of black diamonds in stock at the various pools along the river which can be placed in this city at short notice; and if need be, a portion of it could be shipped to the lakes.

Up to the present time, no sign of unlawfulness has developed among the strikers and no evidence whatever that there will be. To-morrow promises to be a day of decided action on the part of the miners. It is reported that a meeting has been scheduled between President Ratchford, of the Mine Workers' Association, and President Gompers, of the Federation of Labor, in this city, and the miners' officials announce that a systematic movement will be started to bring out the diggers now at work for the New York and Cleveland Gas and Coal Company. The meeting between Ratchford and Gompers will be an important one, as plans will be made for carrying on the strike for the ultimate success of the strikers. It is claimed that one point will be a scheme to raise funds from which it is proposed to pay all the miners that are are now working full time, in order to induce them to make the tie-up complete. It is said that President Gompers will offer to raise a fund of $60,000 per week to assist the strikers in their struggle.

The miners' officials are likely to meet with a serious stumbling block in their efforts to induce the miners of the New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Company to join in the movement, notwithstanding their confident assertion that these men will be out before Sunday night next. A visit to the mines to day revealed the fact that a large number of the men are opposed to striking at this time, because of their contract agreement. The officers of the company have given positive assurances that they will remain loyal, and are in no wise alarmed over the claim of the miners' leaders that they will have the men out before the week closes.

WHEELING, W. VA, July 8—U. S. Marshal Devanny, of Cincinnati, accompanied by a large force of deputies, passed through Wheeling early this morning on a special train for Dillonvale, up the river, on the line of the Wheeling & Lake Erie road, where the railroad company is to make an effort to start the mines to-morrow morning. Twenty-five additional deputies were sworn in to-day at Dillonvale. Some of the miners at Dillonvale, who were forced out by Long Run men on Wednesday morning, say they will not work if it is necessary for them to be protected; but General Manager Blickensdorfer, of the Wheeling & Lake Erie, is confident he will have all the men he wants to morrow morning when Dillon No. 2 mine will be started up. The notice that the mines would resume tomorrow was given to night by the blowing of the whistles at the works. Notices were posted to-day by the coal company announcing that the working miners would receive protection from the deputy marshals. To-night Antonio Dominicko was arrested at Dillondale, at the instigation of the United States authorities, on the charge of bringing in a car load of beer for the purpose, they claim, of inciting the strikers to violence through drink.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—The *Commercial Tribune's* special from Dillonvale, Ohio, says: This town is now being patrolled by United States deputy marshals, twenty-six of whom were sworn in by United States Commissioner Richards to day.

To morrow will be an eventful day. The men have spent the day discussing the situation and crowds have been congregating hourly. The strikers have received word that large bodies of men from Wheeling Creek, Bellaire and other neighboring points have started for this town to lend their assistance in preventing men from returning to work to-morrow. Anticipating trouble, Receivers Herrick and Robert Blickensdorfer, of the Wheeling, Lake Erie and Pittsburg Coal Company and the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company, have issued the following notice:

"All persons are hereby given notice that these mines are being operated by the undersigned as receivers of the United States court. All persons in our employ will be fully protected by the United States court. All others are hereby warned that they must not molest in any way the persons in our employ, or the property in our possession."

The receivers have issued an order to all the agents along the road to refuse to haul whiskey or any other intoxicants consigned to Dillonvale, Mount Pleasant and Long Run.

The strikers held another meeting to day, principally for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization. One of the first resolutions adopted was one refusing emphatically to return to work and to prevent others from doing so. The English-speaking miners are determined but careful and they will permit no violence. It is from the Poles, Hungarians and Italians that trouble is expected and every effort is being made to keep them from drinking.

The deputies are armed with Smith & Wesson 38 calibre revolvers and are patrolling their beats. Twelve deputies were stationed at the Long Run mines to-day but this force was reduced tonight and the balance sent here to reinforce those now guarding the property in this town.

SENT TO TANGIER.

U. S. Cruisers San Francisco and Raleigh.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

TANGIER, MOROCCO, July 8.—The United States cruiser San Francisco has arrived here and the United States cruiser Raleigh is expected here to-morrow.

The San Francisco and Raleigh have been sent to Tangier to support the protest of United States Consul General Burke against the discrimination of the authorities of Morocco against Americans in refusing to permit them to employ native help, a privilege which is allowed Europeans. American citizens, in consequence of this discrimination, have had their business interfered with.

HAWAII AND JAPAN.

Denial of Reports That the Japanese Government Is Making Preparations to Seize the Islands.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Minister Hoshi, of Japan, has received late advices from both Hawaii and Japan which show that negotiations on the differences between the two Governments on the immigration question are going forward peaceably, and that there is nothing in the progress of the negotiations to justify sensational reports that there is a probability of serious trouble between the two Governments.

With respect to the editorial statement of the *Japan Herald* that Japan has designs on the Hawaiian Islands and was making preparations to supplant the Hawaiian with the Japanese flag, the minister authorizes the most direct and positive denial of them as without even a basis of fact. The *Japan Herald* he said, is an English newspaper published at Yokohoma in the English interests and was entirely discredited by the government of Japan, to which it had been hostile for twenty five years.

FREIGHT CHARGES.

Decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 8—The Inter-State Commerce Commission to day announced its decision in the case of Brewer and Hanleiter against the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway Company, Western and Atlantic Railroad Company, and Central of Georgia Railroad Company. The commission decides that these carriers, in charging on freights from Louisville and Cincinnati more for the shorter distance to Griffin, Ga., than for the longer distance over the same line to Macon, Ga., have violated sections three and four (the long and short haul sections) of the Inter state Commerce Act.

DEATHS CAUSED BY HEAT.

Over One Hundred Animals Died on the Streets of St. Louis.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ST. LOUIS, July 8—This was the eleventh day of 100-degree street heat in St. Louis. By 8 o'clock in the afternoon several people had died from the heat, one man committed suicide, and there were at least four other prostrations which will prove fatal. There is no relief in sight. It is a cool bedroom in which the temperature at night is lower than 93 degrees, and in consequence the vitality of the people is becoming exhausted. Animals are suffering as badly as men. It is estimated that over one hundred died on the streets yesterday.

WARM WIRELETS

Hon. Mann Page, president of the National Farmers Alliance, declines to be a candidate on the Democratic ticket for lieutenant governor, of Virginia, for which place he had been endorsed by the Democratic and Populist conventions of Franklin county.

President McKinley is now undecided whether or not to send in any message on the currency question for the reason that a number of the most important leaders of the Republican party are opposed to sending a message to Congress while the tariff bill is in conference.

Hugh Joeson and family of five, who lived near Pineville, Ky., were burned to death Tuesday night, being unable to escape from their cottage which was fired over their heads. The remains of the six were found in the debris. The fire was undoubtedly of incendiary origin.

An Old Minister.

Many stories are told of Dr. Gad Hitchcock, who was a minister in Pembroke, Mass., before and during Revolutionary times. He was noted for his patriotism and the fearless expression of his views when opportunity offered. He was chaplain in the army at one time and preached many a stirring sermon to the men.

The first sermon he published was addressed to a military company at the time when the French were making inroads on the northern frontier. The year before the breaking out of the Revolution he preached his famous "election sermon," which roused Governor Gage to great wrath and struck even the minister's stanchest friends as ill advised. It is said that when Dr. Hitchcock wrote it the governor was not expected to be in the audience at the time of its delivery.

When it was found that he was there, one of the minister's friends suggested that a slight modification of some of the strong expressions in the sermon would perhaps be advisable. But Dr. Hitchcock was of another mind.

"My sermon is written," he calmly said, "and it will not be altered."

On his journeyings to and from Boston he usually fell into conversation with any one with whom he was thrown. One day he traveled to Boston in company with a sailor of whom he asked many questions as to his name, residence, habits and tastes.

At last the sailor began questioning in his turn. "What is your name?" he asked.

"I am Gad Hitchcock from Tunk" (the name of his parish).

"Three of the worst names I ever heard!" cried the sailor bluntly, greatly to Dr. Hitchcock's delight.—Youth's Companion.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chat H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

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For Sale—The residence of the undersigned, on Walnut street, one door west from Third street. Jno. D. Taylor. jy 9 2t

Entertainment for the benefit of the Shelter of the Silver Cross, Clarendon Club House, Wrightsville Beach, Friday evening, July 9th, 1897. Charles Dana Gibson pictures, music, recitations, etc., etc. The public is cordially invited to attend. There will be no admission charge, but voluntary contributions will be gratefully accepted. jy 8 2t

Go to M. C. Benson's, 5 South Water street, for N. C. Hams, fresh Mountain Butter. Consignments of country produce solicited. Beef Cattle and Mutton a specialty. jy 8 tf

M. B. Stone & Co. headquarters for anything in the Grocery line. One car load Water Ground Meal. One car load of each assorted Flour. Five hundred bales Timothy Hay. One car load Corn 7 South Water street. je 20 tf

Bananas, Apples, Figs, Dates, Lemons, Oranges, Peanuts, Cakes and Crackers, Nuts, Candies of all kinds. These are some of the things I offer for sale. Prices sure to please. A. S. Winstead, 115 North Second street. je 27 tf

The Linens, Percales and Organdies expected have positively arrived. A large drive in Dimities; also Valenciennes, Edgings and Embroideries at J. J. Shepard's, 13 Market street. je 23 tf

For Sale—The Cottage on Carolina Beach known as the Castle, Six rooms. Cost over $1,000. Will be sold cheap. D. O'Connor, Real Estate Agent. je 11 tf

Hay—Timothy Hay, mixed Clover Hay, Prairie Hay, Straw, Grain and all kinds of mixed feed for horses and cattle. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market St. Telephone 93. mar 13 tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House

J H REHDER & CO.

Hot Weather Goods.

Mosquitoe Netting 5c per yard.
Mosquitoe Nets, With Frame, &c., ready to put up, $1.30.
Fans of every description, 2c up to $1.00.
12c Dimities, pretty styles, [illegible] per yard.
8c quality White Lawns, 5c per yard.
25c quality White Lawns, 18c per yard.
Linens for Shirts, 7, 10, 15 and 25c.
All Linen and Silk Goods, 25c
Canvas Cloth in Navy and Black, 36 inches wide, splendid for Skirts, 73c.
75c all wool 44-inch Serge, only 39c.
Splendid line of Drapery Goods, 3 to 65c per yard.
Japanese Portieres, our price $1.30.

Slippers, Slippers.

Ladies' Pat. Tip Oxfords, 40c to $2.00.
Bow Sandals, 50c to $1.00.
Big stock Children's Slippers, 25c and up.
Men's Low Shoes, $1.00 and upward.
Men's $5.00 Pat. Leather Tan Shoes only $3.99.

Underwear

For Ladies and Children, 5c and up.
Men's Balbriggan Undershirts 25 to 48c.
Scrivan's Pat. Seam Drawers, 89c.

Cut Prices in Straw Hats.

New styles in Caps.
Crash Suits, etc. Thin Coats and Vests.
Nashville Office Coats, 40c.
Linen Coats 75c. Linen Pants 50 and 75c.

Cheapest line of Trunks and Valises in the city. Visit

J. H REHDER & CO.

Car fare paid on purchases of $2 and up.

Cut prices in Mason's Fruit Jars.

jy 4 tf

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Claremont Summer Resort,

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The location is a noted health resort; chalybeate water; cool nights with mountain breeze; altitude 1200; elegant three-story brick building; twenty acre yard covered with native forest trees; a delightful resort with pure mountain air and water. Rates reasonable. Write for particulars.

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je 12 2m J. C. S. TIMBERLAKE.

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jy 8 2t* MRS. BOARDMAN.

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These Hot Days,

Strawberry Acid,

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Cost of Fuel 3 Cents a Day.

You will be entertained, instructed and surprised. Everybody invited, especially the ladies jy 7 tf

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This week will be devoted to remnants. We believe it will pay you to examine them. All Wool Extra Super Two ply Carpeting at 45c per yard They are in a variety of lengths.

All 8-Wire Tapestry Carpeting at 50c Per yard.

These goods make splendid Rugs.

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All Velvets and Body Brussels at 80c Yard.

One lot Cotton Chain and Union Carpeting, yard wide, 15 to 30c yard

One lot Silkalines and Jap Crepes.—In lengths for Pillows and Mantle Draperies at 8½c yard. Regular 12½c quality.

Odds and ends in Cretons, Upholstery Damask, Denims and Muslins regardless of cost.

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For "Dangler" Vapor Stoves.

jy 8 tf

Hustling, Pushing, Cutting Prices!

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While the sun shines the farmer makes hay. Just so with us, when the days are warm we sell our Summer Goods. We have had an elegant Spring trade, but adding two large stocks in one makes us very much over-stocked. Our store is as full now as it should be in October. We will very much need the room, as we are now looking forward to the next season. Our Summer Goods we are going to sell, and if prices will talk, here they go:

1,000 yards on hand of Checked and Striped White Muslins at only 4c per yd.

1,500 yards of Colored Batiste at 4½c per yard.

Good many styles of dark and light Challies to closeat 4c per yard. Strictly all wool Challies, worth 15c, at 8½c.

Beautiful line of fine Silkolines in handsome styles, worth 12½ and 15c, at 10c.

Fine white Organdy at 9, 12½, 15, 20, 25 and 35c per yard.

Shirt Waist Silks—They were very cheap at 35c, now I will sell at 20c.

Drapery Silks worth 65c, bought of R. M. McIntire, now 40c.

Black Satin, slightly damaged, at 25c; better quality and nice goods, strictly all Silk, at 60c per yard, and on up to 85c, $1.00 and 1.25 per yard.

MATTING—Since the tariff has been put on Matting the prices are necessarily higher. But we still sell them very low. We have a beautiful Matting at 12½, 15, 20c and up to 30c per yard.

FLOOR OIL CLOTH AND RUGS—Oil Cloth Art Squares, 1½ yards square patterns at 50c per pattern. Beautiful Oil Cloth Rugs, 2 yards long, for 60c each. Hall Oil Cloth, 8-4 and 10-4 wide, best and heaviest weights for 30c per square yard.

Track Carpet 27 inches wide, very heavy quality, worth 35c, now 23c.

Very fine line of Carpet Remnants to make Rugs of, 2 yards long, 36 inches wide, strictly all wool, at 50c each.

A big line of Smyrna Rugs from $1.00 to 3 50 each.

SHOES, SHOES—Don't go barefooted. Leather is cheaper than your feet. Men's heavy high cut Ties for $1.00 per pair. Gentlemen's Calf Skin high cut Tie for farmers at $1.65.

Men's Satin Calf, Congress and Lace Shoes, $1 00.

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Surplus and Net Profits	58,900	69,500
Bills Payable and Re-discounts	NONE.	NONE.

Dividends paid 6 per cent. per annum.

Last Instalment of Capital paid in October, 1892. je 13 tf

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